New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1475. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Immense Gathering at the Tabernacle.

Five Thousand Persons Present.

NEARLY $3,000 SUBSCRIBED.

ORGANIZATION FOR FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Buffum, of Kansas.

Speeches of Messrs. Culver, Galloway, and Others.

Tremendous Enthusiasm—An Exciting Dispatch—A general Good Time.

There was another immense gathering at the Tabernacle last night, of the citizens of New-York, who, in the language of the call, feel an interest in the preservation of public tranquillity and the supremacy of law, to consider the recent alarming events in Kansas. Soon after the time at which the meeting was to have been organized, there were not less than five thousand people inside the building, and making efforts to obtain admission. There was some delay in organizing, for reasons which were stated by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., as follows: The Committee had expected Gov. REEDER by the afternoon train, in accordance with the contents of a letter that had been received from him—but he had not arrived. In the hope that he might arrive by the evening train in time to speak, Mr. DANA was at the Dépôt waiting for him, and if he arrived in the City he would be present as soon thereafter as possible. There were some speakers present, and if it was the pleasure of the meeting, they would go on and organize, or if not, they would wait until Mr. REEDER should have arrived.

The meeting declared for immediate organization, whereupon Mr. BLUNT nominated for

President, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Esq.

The nomination was received with unanimous favor; and Mr. BLEECKER, on taking the chair, said he was thankful for the honor done him, although he did not know what he had done to deserve it. He had always been a *Democrat*—he was born one—and he thought the best thing he could do for that Party now, was to say to it—hold. [Applause.]

When the President had resumed his seat, Mr. BLUNT arose and nominated,

For Secretary, Mr. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON.

Mr. SIMPSON was appointed by a unanimous vote, when Mr. BLUNT announced the presence of Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, who had been in Kansas, and added that they would give their experience.

The audience called loudly for them, but they could not then be found.

Mr. BLUNT arose again and said they had gone out but he presumed they would soon be back.

The audience now called loudly for Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, who came forward, remarking that there were times when they must all be "minute-men," and accordingly he would endeavor to say something by way of keeping them quiet, until the regular speakers should arrive. He was rejoiced to see such a mass of people present on such an occasion. It showed that the public pulse was right, and that the people felt the outrages that had been done. [Applause.] The feeling of the people reminded him of the fact that when true fire got into a windrow it was sure to burn through. [Applause.] From this the speaker proceeded to consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of the consequences that have followed it, during which he gave gratifying prominence to the fact that a vast majority of those who were prominent in the advocacy of the repeal, in Congress, have since been censured by their constituents, and elected to the dignities of private life. He spoke with considerable feeling concerning those who say the Free-State men in Kansas are breaking the laws, during which he supposed the case had been just the other way—that a bogus Free-Soil Government had enacted a prohibition of Slavery in Missouri, and Free-State men had gone out there to enforce the law. Would there not then, he asked, have been a pretty hubbub at the South? The audience thought there would, and gave expression to their thoughts in loud applause. When Judge CULVER had concluded,

TWO KANSAS PIONEERS ON THE PLATFORM.

The Chairman introduced to the audience Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, of Kansas. Mrs. BUFFUM rose and made a suitable response to the salutations which greeted her appearance, while her husband came forward and gave a brief statement of his emigration to Kansas in the train which left Boston two years ago. *He was very severe upon the border ruffians*, and detailed their brutal threats and ruffianly language. *After a few moments he introduced his wife*, who stepped to the front of the platform and proceeded to tell her story in a plain and straight-forward manner. *She was not heard, however*, in that great house, and so Judge CULVER first, and *afterwards Mr.* BUFFUM, *came to her assistance*, repeating her words, so that they could be understood by all present. Mrs. BUFFUM is a lady of small stature, with a pleasant but well-marked physiognomy, nose slightly aquiline, mouth firmly compressed, and complexion *bronzed*, by exposure to the trials that await dwellers in new regions. She was clad in a striped dress, blanket shawl, and silk hat, and was heard with great attention. She is famous as the person who conveyed the powder, during the siege of Lawrence, for the aid of the *Free*-State men, and was foremost among that bevy of brave women who made up the cartridges, and held their way unchecked through the ranks of the Border Ruffians till the besieged were aided and comforted. Mr. BUFFUM told the audience that she had snapped a pistol at Sheriff JONES, and he only wished that the weapon had taken effect upon him as she meant it should. [Great applause.] Mrs. BUFFUM narrated her experience. She said it was in August, 1855, that she and her husband arrived in Kansas; that they settled upon a claim in September following; that in three months they were disturbed by the Missourians, or the "Arabs," as they were called; that Governor ROBINSON then made a call upon all the Free-State men to come up to the defence of Lawrence; that her husband obeyed the call, leaving his family, like many others, to take care of themselves,—that the women set to making cartridges, and in the space of three weeks had them all made up and went to join their husbands where they were digging the trenches around Lawrence. From this point Mr. BUFFUM took up the tale, and proceeded to narrate the particulars of the rescue of BRANSON, in which he participated.

GOV. REEDER'S ABSENCE.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA came forward to announce that he had received a dispatch from Gov. REEDER, which should have been received in season to prevent the announcement of his presence this evening. Gov. REEDER, in this dispatch, stated that it would be utterly impossible for him to be present. Mr. DANA added, however, that he was sure the audience had not assembled only with the expectation of hearing Gov. REEDER, because he was Gov. REEDER, or because he could make a good speech; but because they were animated by a deep, absorbing interest in the state of affairs in Kansas, and the state of affairs throughout the country. It was not their interest in Gov. REEDER that had brought them here. It was their interest in the great cause of Freedom. [Cries of "That's it!"] *We desire to know whether this* American Union, this fair edifice which our fathers have erected, shall *be swept away* and converted into a mere slave-pen; whether the principles of law and right and public order shall be trampled under foot by a mob which has DAVY ATCHISON *at its head and* FRANKLIN PIERCE at its tail. It was that which brought us here, and *it is a question which we may well come together to consider*—a question which concerns not only us, but our children who are to come after us. Mr. DANA proceeded at some length to animadvert upon the acts of the Border Ruffians, denouncing their outrages as a tyranny transcending that of the British Government before the Revolution, and giving the sentiments of a distinguished Democrat with whom he had a private conversation not long since. He saw with pleasure that his friend Mr. GALLOWAY and other well known gentlemen were present, and hoped the audience would hear them.

Loud cries arose for Mr. GALLOWAY.

SPEECH OF MR. GALLOWAY.

Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, M. C. from Ohio, was accordingly introduced amidst a storm of applause. He said he had not intended to speak, but had come as many others had probably come, partly from motives of curiosity to hear Governor REEDER, and partly from the love he bore this cause. He had no doubt his hearers were disappointed, as he was, at failing to hear Governor REEDER; for he had hoped to listen to his narrative of events, "all of which he saw and part of which he was," for he had been one of those in Kansas who had witnessed the outrages which had been committed not upon the people of Kansas alone, but upon the people of the United States. [Applause.] For is it not said in Scripture that "when one of the members suffers, all the members suffer with it," just as when one member rejoices, all the others rejoice with it. [*Cheers.*] I feel as deep an interest this evening in the welfare of Kansas, (continued Mr. G.,) as I do in the people of Ohio, and although I am called a sectional man, yet, thank God, I have a [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] to our charity toward the people of Kansas is not circumscribed [illegible] [illegible]. It is a charity and sympathy like that which is belting the globe and sending civilization to the ends of the earth. It was said by TERENCE, "I am a man, and nothing human I think foreign to myself," and that sentiment is as good to-day as it was [illegible] years ago. There is no better way of [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] with the woe of others, and has a willing heart and an open hand for their relief. [Applause.] As that young man (Mr. BUFFUM) stood up with his lady on this platform, I thought what a lamentable spectacle that was in a free country. Talk about Americans ruling America! Here is an exemplification that others than Americans are ruling America at this hour. [Vociferous cheering.] A few years ago you hailed KOSSUTH, [applause] and were delighted to sympathize with him. Because he loved liberty too well, he was driven from the home of his fathers, and came to this land of the free and the home of the brave, and his heart warmed towards you who welcomed him. But here is an exile from the United States. [Reiterated applause.] Men and women have been driven from soil which was purchased by the best blood of the best men that God ever made,—for it has been quaintly remarked by a historian that God, in getting seed for this new Continent, had gleaned all Europe, and sowed the seed here, in order to raise the best generation the world had ever seen. [Laughter.] Yet here, in this home of ours, men and women have been driven from their homes—their houses have been burned down—they have been driven from their own children. Fellow-citizens, we may talk of tyranny abroad; but there is not to-day a stronger instance of tyranny on the record of history than that which has been exhibited on the soil of Kansas by men professing to be freemen. From this point, Mr. G. diverged to a scathing review of the course of Mr. CASS, who would much prefer discussing Nicaraguan questions, or kicking Mr. CRAMPTON, than to bestow his attention upon the vital question which is now agitating the country. It was recorded that NERO fiddled while Rome was burning, and that HUME played a game of whist while he was passing through the valley of the shadow of death; but here is an idea that excels both NERO and DAVID HUME, for Mr. CASS and others like him, while the whole people are agitated upon a question of political life or political death, a question of the salvation or the damnation of the country, debate topics that have no bearing upon the main question at issue, and yet call themselves patriots and would have us believe them Democrats. Mr. GALLOWAY declared old THOMAS JEFFERSON would not know them for Democrats, and drew a picture of JEFFERSON undergoing an introduction to CASS, and saying "he didn't know him." Mr. G. contended that the question at issue is not a "nigger question," but a question for white men. The day for cant is gone by. The question now is, whether you and I shall tread this soil and think and act as Freemen. [Great applause.] Or whether we shall bite the dust. In conclusion, Mr. GALLOWAY discussed the question of popular sovereignty, and after a few laughter-moving hits at CASS & Co., ended, having kept his audience in the best of humor from first to last.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and adopted with the greatest enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we have watched with painful interest the progress of events in Kansas, and that we earnestly entreat the President to interpose his authority for the protection of the Free State settlers from the lawless outrages of the invading Missouri mob and their auxiliaries, recently collected by Major BUFORD in the Southern Slave States.

Resolved, That, should the Government persist in its refusal to protect the peaceful pioneers of Kansas against their oppressors and plunderers, they will be fully justified in protecting and defending themselves; but we entreat them to forbear to the last possible moment, and only stand on their defence when no choice is left them between resistance and enslavement.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress at once to pass a law which will prevent the packing of Grand Juries by United States Marshals bent on indicting innocent citizens for high treason, and on the destruction of private property under pretence of law.

Resolved, That we proceed to manifest our sympathy for the suffering freemen of Kansas by furnishing them with material aid, and that Samuel B. Ruggles, Theodore McNamee, Thaddeus Hyatt, Roe Lockwood and C. S. Francis be appointed a Committee to receive and apply funds contributed for that purpose.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. BLUNT alluded to the material aid ($16,000) collected a few days ago at Chicago, Worcester and other places, and trusted that New-York would not be behind her sister cities. He proposed that a subscription be immediately taken up.

CALL FOR AID.

The boxes were passed around, and in the meantime the following telegraphic message from Chicago was read:

CHICAGO, Monday, June 9—12 M.

To Theodore Dwight, President of the Kansas Society:

We have more men than money. Do not send men without *money*. *We could start* 500 within a week, if we had the means. We shall send none but actual settlers. Can we get aid from New-York?

C. H. RAY, Secretary.

During the passing of the boxes, the first demonstration was made by a gentleman throwing a $20 gold piece on the platform. The Chairman then suggested that as there might be many *persons* present who would wish to give larger sums than they *happened to have about them, they* should hand in their names and the amount of their subscriptions *on slips of paper*. Several $25 came in; these were increased to $50 and then to $100. The audience cheered lustily at every $100 that was named. The boxes were sent in and emptied, and sent out again, and still they came back full and went back on a *fresh mission*.

The excitement of the meeting was at its height. Mr. H. A. CHITTENDEN (one of the gentlemen who had given $100) promised that he would give $500 if the meeting would make up the amount of $10,000. Thereupon the Chairman became very urgent, and sent around the boxes for the fourth time. At least twenty gentlemen who had given sums varying from $25 to $50, immediately doubled their subscriptions; and many other persons applied to the reporters for slips of paper and the loan of a pencil, with which to write their donations.

After the collection was counted, the amount was announced as being nearly $3,000—the actual sum being $2,715.

It was moved and adopted that a Committee of twenty-five gentlemen be appointed to wait on the citizens of New-York and solicit subscriptions. The names of this Committee will be published to-morrow.

On the motion that the meeting should adjourn, a gentlemen in the body of the house moved that it adjourn to meet Gov. REEDER on his arrival.

The Chairman stated that Gov. REEDER would certainly arrive in the City within a day or two.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS.

When the building was half emptied, the Chairman shouted "*News from Kansas*," and arrested the attention of those who remained. Mr. DANA appeared in front of the platform and announced that he had received a telegraphic dispatch from Kansas, but, of course, he could not guarantee its entire accuracy, because of the hands it had passed through.

It was to the effect that an open field battle had taken place at Palmyra, on Monday, the 2d inst., lasting three hours. The parties were nearly equal. The Pro-Slavery men were under Col. PRATT. They were beaten and driven back; with three killed and several wounded. The United States troops knew of the battle, and did not interfere. The Free-State settlers were moving to Palmyra. Another battle had also been fought; but particulars were not given.

The dispatch added that civil war existed in Kansas in all its force; but that the United States troops had not yet interfered.

The reading of this dispatch was received with tremendous cheering, and the audience then separated. It was nearly midnight *before the* Tabernacle was deserted.

Kansas Meeting at West Chester.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Monday, June 9.

The meeting held here on Saturday, to take into *consideration the troubles in Kansas* and other matters connected with the aggressions of Slavery, was very largely attended. JOHN S. BOWEN, who was attached to *the Kansas Commission as Clerk*, addressed the meeting. Appropriate resolutions denouncing the outrages at Washington and in Kansas were adopted by acclamation.

The Industrial Congress.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the National Land and Industrial Congress, in the paper of the 7th, there are two items which I think require explanation on my part, the latter especially, with reference to my own position and integrity as a business man for the last quarter of a century, extensively dealing in this City as yet without any other reproach.

As to the first, we do not advocate in Pennsylvania "limitation of land occupancy," but we do believe not only in *limitation*, but also *total prohibition* through public opinion in land monopoly and speculation. The Hall in Wooster-street, neither myself nor wife had anything to do with hiring. Certain parties appeared determined we should neither of us have a hearing in it, and consequently the Convention adjourned to No. 1 Bowery, Vale's Hall, formerly the Mechanics' Institute, where the Congress is still in session, previously, however, assessing each member for his quota of the two days' hire of the Wooster-street Hall, to which I paid my share.

In giving publicity to the above you will much oblige, *and as the conductors of a paper that should be a Free Press* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *be construed as personal to myself.* Respectfully yours,

J. SIDNEY JONES.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Little Giant" Smoked out by Senator Trumbull—The Movement to Change the Capital to a Free State—Bissell of Illinois for President—Buchanan and the Southern Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

DOUGLAS was much disconcerted to-day by Senator TRUMBULL's keen exposure of his Nebraska sophism. He was directly asked if he believed that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude Slavery before forming a State Government, but he refused to give his opinion, saying that it was a question to be determined by the Supreme Court. TRUMBULL then exhibited with great force DOUGLAS' equivocal platform of popular sovereignty, which means one thing at the South and another at the North. The "Little Giant" was fairly smoked out.

In the House, JONES, COBB and other Southern men tried energetically to expunge from the minutes of Saturday's proceedings the notice given by EDWARDS, of New-York, of the bill to change the seat of Government to a Free State. They were defeated, however. The objection taken to the notice,—viz., that no quorum was present when it was given,—applies equally to all other bills of which notice was given last week; but the Southern members are very sensitive just now about moving the Capital.

Quite an enthusiasm prevails here for BISSELL, of Illinois, for President. His military reputation recommends him at this time among the Northern Democrats.

BUCHANAN and the Cincinnati Platform do not go down with the Southern Democrats of the Seaboard States. They say a war would follow his election.

X.

Return of Congressmen—The Land Bills Signed—The Texas Debt.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

The return of Congressmen from Cincinnati this evening insures a quorum in both Houses.

The President has signed the bills appropriating land for railroads in Wisconsin, Michigan, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The amount of Texas Debt paid, to noon to-day, was $5,422,769.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

Mr. BRIGHT being absent, Mr. STUART was elected President *pro tem.*

THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the bill to amend the Naturalization Law was made the special order for Saturday next.

ANNEXING KANSAS TO NEBRASKA.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to restore order and peace to Kansas, proposing to bring it under the Territorial Government of Nebraska. He explained that the only object of the bill was to extend the territorial government of Nebraska over Kansas and abolish the present Government of the latter Territory and the laws made by their Legislature. He thought this proposition worthy of some consideration, as a state of things now exists in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He did not care about having the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS *hoped the bill would be referred to* the Committee on Territories, who would report *on it at an early day.* It involved some grave questions, but he was glad to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that measure. The laws of Nebraska were made by the people of Nebraska, and the laws of Kansas by the *people of Kansas*; but the proposition now is, to abolish the laws made by the *people of Kansas for their own government*, and place them under the laws of Nebraska, which they had no voice in making.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that so far from acknowledging the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, he did not believe *there was any principle in it. It was* understood one way at the North and another way at the *South. He would admit* this bill to re-annex Kansas to Nebraska was not such a measure as he should prefer. He regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the cause of all the mischief, and would be glad to restore things to their former position. This was a temporary expedient, not intended to carry out his own wishes fully. He meant to occupy conservative ground upon this question, and was willing to yield something, for he was sorry to see strife in Kansas, and anxious that some measure should be immediately adopted to restore peace in that unhappy Territory.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was as anxious to have peace and quietness restored to Kansas as his colleague, and he was also willing to yield something, but he would yield what some of the people of Kansas refused to yield, and that was implicit obedience to the laws of the land. If everybody would do this, there would be no difficulty in Kansas or anywhere else. But if, instead of compelling the rioters and rebels to submit to the laws, they were to be placed under the laws of another country, the effect would be to extend the strife and turmoil to Nebraska likewise. He was unwilling to inflict upon Nebraska the curse of strife and mob violence that existed in Kansas. The people of Nebraska have obeyed the law, and they have peace. In Kansas the law had been trampled under foot, and there was strife. The Abolitionists and Emigrant Aid Societies had not interposed in Nebraska to pervert the terms and meaning of the law of Congress. The very fact that both Territories were created under one law, and that in one there was peace and quietness and in the other strife and controversy, shows that the fault is not in the law, but in foreign interference. Strife and violence were the fruits of that interference in Kansas, but there had been non-interference in Nebraska, and peace and harmony had been the natural consequence. If his colleague thought the Nebraska bill was understood differently in the North and the South, he had better read the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. He would find that the principles of the Democratic Party were proclaimed North, East, South and West—everywhere alike—proclaimed by the unanimous vote of every State in the Union. True Democrats had no trouble in construing it, and nobody had trouble except those who were opposed to it, and who were determined not to be satisfied with it. The principles of that bill were embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and confirmed by the election of Mr. PIERCE in 1852.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the thing was covered up by the Cincinnati Convention *very much as it* was in the Nebraska bill. The language was *ambiguous, and each section* understood it to suit their own views.

After some further debate between Messrs. TRUMBULL and DOUGLAS concerning the merits of the Nebraska bill, Mr. TRUMBULL's bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE NAVAL BOARD AGAIN.

Mr. FOOT addressed the Senate on the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It was, he said, indisputable that errors had been committed, and injustice inflicted on the officers, and he should support such measure as would most effectually accomplish a correction. He argued that the President has no power to dismiss any commissioned officer in the Army or Navy, except in his Executive capacity of carrying into effect the laws of Congress and sentences of Courts-Martial.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

NO QUORUM.

By the reading of the journal of Saturday, it appeared that Mr. EDWARDS had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removal of the seat of Government from Washington to some point in Ohio within five miles of Cincinnati.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. moved to strike out the notice, contending that it could not there appear, as no quorum was present on that day.

Ninety-two members only voted, which being no quorum, the House adjourned.

Important News from Kansas.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES—CAPT. PATTE'S COMPANY OVERPOWERED BY FREE-STATE MEN—UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE OF DISTURBANCE—PRO-SLAVERY EXAGGERATIONS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 9.

The latest Kansas dates confirm the intelligence of a fresh outbreak of hostilities. Capt. PATTIE's company having been overpowered by a force of Free-State men, Gen. WHITFIELD left Westport on the night of the 3d, at the head of 100 men in pursuit. They were supposed to be about forty miles from Westport, on the Santa Fé road. Col. SUMNER also left for the scene of disturbance, with eight companies of dragoons. The Chicago *Tribune* has a letter, dated Lawrence, May 31, which states that the Free-State settlers are in imminent peril; that forces from Missouri are again invading the Territory, and the farmers have been obliged to organize companies to guard their property against bands of marauders.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 9.

The account taken from an extra of the Kansas City *Enterprise*, (Pro-Slavery,) and telegraphed from here, that nine Abolitionists and thirteen Pro-Slavery men were killed in an encounter between a band of 150 Abolitionists and Capt. PATTIE's company, proves to be an exaggeration. Capt. PATTIE and MCGEE, reported dead, are alive, and but two or three persons were killed in all. Capt. PATTIE's company was captured, the Free-State Party being greatly superior in numbers. Gen. WHITFIELD, with 100 men, has gone to their rescue.

The Campaign.

THE KEY-STONE CLUB AT WHEATLAND—VISIT TO MR. BUCHANAN—SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN—ARRIVAL OF THE CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Monday, June 9.

The Key-Stone Club, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Beck's Brass Band, arrived here on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., and this morning paid a visit to Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, accompanied by a procession of citizens to the number of two or three hundred. Upon their arrival at Wheatland, WM. E. RANKIN, Esq., President of the Club, was introduced to Mr. BUCHANAN, and said that on behalf of the Key-Stone Club, over which he had the honor of presiding, he congratulated him as the nation's choice, adding that the work which was but begun, they intended to carry on until victory should crown their efforts.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB: I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of our great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of a vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, whose Delegates from the people of the different States met in Convention under the protection of the Constitution and laws and harmoniously deliberated upon subjects of vital importance to the country. Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the Representative of the great Democratic Party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic Party. This glorious party, now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the Constitution and of the Union."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 9—P. M.

The Keystone Club arrived in this city this evening. They were met at West Philadelphia by a deputation of citizens, who, with music, escorted them through the principal streets, the procession increasing in numbers until the ranks numbered 2,000. A salute of 50 guns was fired.

From the Plains.

A TREATY WITH THE SIOUX—SUFFERING AMONG THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 9.

The steamer *Genoa*, from Fort Pierre, 29th ult., arrived here yesterday. Gen. HARNEY completed a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the 23d. The Indians have suffered severely from hunger during the Winter. A company of *voyageurs* from the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, April 15, report an unusual quantity of snow on the mountains. The *Genoa brings 11,000 robes and furs.* She met, on the 20th ult., the United States steamer *William Baird*, bound *for Fort Pierre.*

A Man Killed on the Harlem Railroad.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Monday, June 9.

A laboring man, named THOMAS GILBERT, was instantly killed at this place, this afternoon, by the express train for Albany. He was walking on the track, and paid no attention to the whistle. He had been discharged from the Road about fifteen minutes before, and remarked to the foreman, as he walked away, that he did not care where he went to. He was an unmarried man, about thirty-five years of age.

Inauguration of the New Mayor of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

Mayor MAGRUDER was inaugurated this morning, and entered upon the duties of his office. It is said to be his intention to decapitate every Know-Nothing official holding offices under his disposal. The Democrats are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of his inauguration.

The Rebellion in Hayti.

BOSTON, Monday, June 9.

The schooner *Fearless* arrived at this port from Jeremie May 26, brings letters confirming the previous reports of an insurrection at Aux Cayes, in Hayti, and adds that the Government had succeeded in putting the movement down. The particulars had not been received at Jeremie when the *Fearless* sailed.

A Prisoner Serenaded.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 9.

Several hundred friends of Brigadier-General SMALL, now in prison for contempt of Court, (Supreme Court,) marched in procession to Moyamensing Prison to-night for the purpose of serenading him.

Italian Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 9.

The Vestvali Opera Troupe, having met with decided success here during the past week, reopen the Boston Theatre on Wednesday night next, when "Ernani" will be produced.

Chelsea not to be Annexed to Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 9.

The proposition to annex Chelsea to Boston, on a vote of citizens, was defeated by about 2,100 majority.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 9.

We have no mail to-night South of Charleston.

☞ Fire-proof cornices are to be placed on many of the fine buildings now erecting in the City. Iron, zinc, marble, or stone are taking the place of wooden ones, painted and sanded over, as the stupid fashion has been. Fire-proof houses, with wooden cornices, are like water-proof India-rubber boots, that reach the groin, and have holes in their soles.

☞ If the rum shops on Staten Island could be shut up, it would save the annoyance to passengers on the ferry boats, and to residents there, of the presence of scores of loose men and women who are beginning to curse those beautiful suburbs with their daily visits.

The Corn Exchange Association of Boston, have adopted the decimal currency in buying and selling breadstuffs.

Periodicals for June.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

This, the closing number of the Seventh volume, winds up with a statement from the Publishers to the friends of the Magazine, "that it never was in so prosperous a condition." This is as it should be, for the work has greatly improved in the hands of the present intelligent proprietors. The most noticeable papers this month are, "An American's Adventure in Pegu," (containing the best account of a *coup de soleil* we ever read,) "High Life on the Mountains," "Chicago in 1856," "Our Light-House Establishment," (in which, as it seems to us, the whole world of sea-coast is traversed,) and a sparkling, chatty article on The World of New-York. These are all extremely readable and instructive. Other articles of less merit and interest "fill up the crevices," the most curious of which is a brace of stanzas on Dead Leaves, in which a versifier proclaims his very peculiar friendship for dew and darkness, his love of the odor of decay, and his predilection, while others fancy "day and scented flowers," for "dead leaves and midnight hours." What a pity that reason does not always accompany rhyme! As periodicals go, however, *Putnam* for May is a very good number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"Little Dorrit" is rather heavy this month, and the Editor's Drawer may properly be designated a "Hospital for Decayed Jokes." With these drawbacks, the present may be characterized as by far the best number of *Harper* yet published. Curiously enough, the articles of greatest interest and merit are the illustrated ones, namely: "The Sulphur Springs of New-York," "The Bear and the Basket Maker," and E. LOOMIS' full and valuable account of the Astronomical Observatories in the United States. The last-named is very complete, and is profusely illustrated by good engravings. The Editor, though his Drawer does contain so much of the late Mr. JOSEPH MILLER's effects, is at home in his Easy Chair, and discourses wisely, at his Table, on the scanty remuneration of the clergy in this country. A two-page series of original engravings, representing, in a dozen views, as many phases of "Mr. Samson Shanghai's Three Days on a Farm," is somewhat better than the usual run of *caricatures*.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The magazines have been trying, this month, to surpass each other. The old *Knickerbocker* does more—it surpasses itself. In our time, we have read, at least, one hundred and fifty numbers of this periodical, now the Father of the Monthlies, but none with higher claims to commendation than the present. The best of the articles are continuations, such as "Letters to Ela," Minnie Myrtle's "Eleanor Manton," "Reminiscences of the Southern Tier," "Schediasma," and the truly original "Observations of Mark Sloper." A curious story, yclept "The Wicked Young Doctor," is pleasant, through *gross*. The Editor's Table contains several capital "hits," such as the amusing bridge scene at Chicago, the composite poem on page 636, the philosophy of church collars, and an illustrated epitaph. This number, so varied and rich in subject and execution, concludes the forty-seventh volume of the magazine—a remarkable example of literary longevity.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW'S MAGAZINE.

This is one of the best publications of its class. It avoids the too common fault of writing *down* to the comprehension of young people, which is much more acute than is generally supposed. There is variety and value in the present number. The sketch of PALMER, the sculptor, is particularly good, and a fairy tale called "Gold and Silver" also deserves especial mention. The portraits of NICHOLAS of Russia and Marshal ST. ARNAUD are by no means in keeping with the general superiority of the illustrations.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

Out of the leading British periodicals, Mr. BIDWELL, (*editor of this publication,*) *judiciously selects* the best articles. In the number for June, THOMAS CARLYLE's *twenty-page article*, (on the Congress of Vienna, in 1815,) from the *Westminster Review*, *heads the van*, and *is full of interest*. The *London Review* furnishes a semi-biographical paper on the Peninsular *Heroes*, and *Blackwood's curious* paper on MONTEIL also deserves especial mention. But the whole number is above par. We should not omit to state that there is a memoir, with fine portrait of Count ORLOFF.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

This is a *fac simile* reprint of DICKENS' popular periodical. In the part before us is the usual variety among which we can especially commend the concluding chapters of a "Rogue's Life," and a story of *great interest*, entitled "An Ordeal," and the commencement of a clever domestic novel called "Nemesis."

LITTELL'S PANORAMA.

The current number completes the second volume (nearly 900 octavo pages) of this magazine of life and literature, by the editor of the *Living Age*, containing the cream of the British periodicals. It is a *multum in magno* of light reading.

Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The loud bluster of the Buchanan men, an their boast that they can carry Pennsylvania with twenty, and even fifty, thousand majority, has deceived many well-meaning Democrats into the belief that their candidate is invincible in this State; while some of the opponents of the Administration have permitted themselves to believe that there may be, really, some foundation for the boasts so freely indulged in.

We do not believe there is any reason for such a conclusion. We admit that BUCHANAN is a much less objectionable man to the people of Pennsylvania than DOUGLAS or PIERCE would have been; but beyond the fact that the nomination of either of the latter would have driven many Democrats from the ranks, and that BUCHANAN will be able to retain them, *he possesses no strength that may be called formidable.* His nomination simply keeps those in the party who otherwise would have been driven from it, but it brings no outside aid. We have not seen or heard of one old-line Whig, Republican or American who will vote for him; and *we know that there are hundreds of Democrats in this county who voted for* PIERCE *who will not, under any circumstances, vote for* BUCHANAN.

In 1852 PIERCE carried Pennsylvania by an immense majority, and he obtained sweeping majorities in Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga Counties. It was by means of these counties that he carried the State. In 1856 nearly all these counties will give heavy majorities against BUCHANAN, and the few that will not do so, will be able to give but nominal majorities for him. The change in those counties will much more than compensate for the few Whig votes BUCHANAN *will pick up in Lancaster and Philadelphia*; and if it does not render *his defeat certain, it at least leaves Pennsylvania* doubtful, and makes it the battle-ground of the *campaign*. The opposition will enter the contest with an equal chance of success; and if prudence and wisdom rule their counsels, their triumph is sure. Mr. BUCHANAN *has in him no elements of popularity*; and if his friends, now jubilant at their *escape from defeat at Cincinnati*, think they are going to have an easy victory, they are reckoning without their host.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A Kansas train rested at Milwaukee and the men practiced with their firearms, so as to be ready when their time came. The young men were trying their revolvers, when Mrs. ROSS, the mother of E. G. ROSS, Superintendent of the Train, an old lady in spectacles, passed by. She was asked if she could hit the mark. She took one of their pistols, and, at a distance of ten paces, put a ball into the centre of a small tree. Just the woman for Kansas.

The New-Orleans papers complain of the irregularity of mail communication with New-York. The *Picayune* says: "The mails of the 8th and 29th April, from this City, have never been received at New-York, and, as far as the public is concerned, the matter has rested there, no effort having been made by the Post-Office Department to find out where the loss occurred."

Salt works have been established in Texas on the west side of the Colorado, about fifty-five or sixty miles above Austin, and a very superior article is produced, not inferior, in any respect, to the best salt brought to that market for sale.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH—CAPTURE OF JUDGE CONWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Testimony Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

I arrived here this morning. The town is beautiful, and it should be a great city, and will, if these troubles do not kill it. On the way up the river I had a chance to see how they do things touching the examination of freight. As the steamboat approaches a landing, the boxes to be put out there are taken from the hold, and such as are at all suspicious, opened for inspection. If all right, they are again closed up. A little box of nails for this purpose is kept standing on the front of the boiler deck. This examination has become a regular thing on most, if not all, boats.

The condition of matters here is dreadful. Yesterday morning a squad of armed men captured Judge CONWAY, M. J. PARROTT, H. MILES MOORE, a Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], mail conductor, and kept them all night in close confinement. They did not even claim to be acting by legal authority—a significant fact, when legal authority, such as it is, is so cheap. After a while they were liberated, one by one. PARROTT was compelled immediately to leave town. CONWAY is ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. H. MILES MOORE has till to-morrow morning to learn how much time he can have. But these men belong to the party of law and order!

After this outrage had been perpetrated, two men, on the same "authority"—that of some [illegible]—"arrested" some dozen more Free-State men, but finally released nearly all of them.

CONWAY's offence is that he was elected Judge on the Free-State ticket, while H. MILES MOORE was Attorney-General. He is actually a Slaveholder, though Free-State in principle, and was one of the very first settlers of Leavenworth. The rest of the proscribed are obnoxious simply for the views they held, without having given them much expression.

All this, notwithstanding Leavenworth is actually possessed of a Free-State majority. But her citizens are completely cowed by the terrible threats and their partial fulfillment by their enemies. Should her own citizens rise in defence of the outraged victims, a few hours would serve to communicate with Weston above here and Platte City below, and precipitate upon her an overpowering force. When shall we get aid?

The Congressional Committee are still at this place, though under painful circumstances. The continual presence of Kickapoo Rangers and other ruffians, perpetrating these outrages, intimidates the witnesses and makes it difficult to get at the truth. Then, it is believed by many that the Committee is itself in danger, so outrageous is the pitch to which feeling has arisen.

But the action is not all on one side. The Free-State men, goaded into madness, have at last rallied in some parts of the Territory, and are meeting the ruffians at their own game. The blow is already struck. Gallant men are in the saddle, and making a stand, amidst ruthless foes, for Freedom. Shall they receive reinforcements from the North or perish?

Where are the sons of those who fought at Bunker Hill and Saratoga?

TESTIMONY

Taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

The following additional testimony, taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee, renders complete the record of events in Kansas down to the 31st of May:

THURSDAY, May 29.

ADAM FISHER, SWORN.

I came into this town in October, 1854; came from Illinois; was here at the election of 30th March, 1855; was well acquainted with the citizens in town; noticed the gathering of strangers the evening before the election; I conversed with some, who said they belonged to companies outside of town; I conversed particularly with one from Missouri; he told me he came over to vote; he asked me what my politics was; I told him I was in favor of making Kansas a Free State; he then asked me if I was not afraid they would kill me; I told him I guessed not; I told him what my policy was; he said he would go in with me; he gave me to understand that they had companies around town; they were firing guns and pistols in town that night; there were no fights in town that night, that I know of; the place of voting was about a hundred yards from my store, and I lived on the adjoining lot to the store; on the morning of the 30th, there was a large crowd in town; there was a large crowd in the neighborhood of the polls; did not think them very noisy for a crowd of that kind; Malcolm Clark told me that he had endeavored to have the captains of the companies keep them quiet as possible; those that I conversed with told me they came over to vote; after the election was over, this crowd dispersed, and I have not seen them since, to my knowledge; I cannot say of my own knowledge whether these men voted or not; *I did not recognize them as residents of the Territory*; I was not well acquainted outside of the town; they might have been residents of the district, but if so, I never have seen them since; *Mr. Clark had an interest* in this town and was here off and on, looking after his interest here; he told me that he was going to move his effects over here from Missouri; as far as I know, everybody was allowed to vote that wanted to; I believe that I voted that day, *but if I did not, it was not for want of* opportunity; the night before election was unusually noisy.

A. M'AULAY, SWORN.

I came to the Territory on the 2d of November, 1854; came from Iowa; I have had an introduction to Frank Marshall; I understood he was from Marysville; I knew Judge Almond; he resides in *Platte City*, Mo.; I never was in Missouri to induce men to come here and vote, unless I thought they had a right to vote; there were a number of men who had claims here, and were temporarily absent in Missouri; shortly before the census was taken ordered by Reeder, I notified a number of persons that they ought to be on their claims, so as not to be overlooked in that census; this was without regard to politics; I was in Missouri at another time before the election of the 30th of March, 1855; I was at Platte City at the session of the Circuit Court; there was a meeting held there, and several speeches were made, and, among the rest, I was called on; the meeting was called to discuss the affairs of Kansas; the subjects discussed were the elections and *affairs in Kansas generally*; I did make a list of what I considered the legal voters in this District previous to the election of 30th March; I did not include any but such as I thought residents, and on the soil; I have now in my possession the list that I made at that time; there were 306 names in all; 112 were Free-State men, and 186 were Pro-Slavery; in this list there are several which are doubtful; these I put on the Free-State side.

Cross-examined by Gov. King.—At the meeting at Platte City the speeches and matters spoken of were to rebut the efforts of the Aid Society in the East; it was generally the belief, as expressed in the speeches, that the Aid Societies were importing paupers into Kansas to control the elections in an unjustifiable and unwarrantable manner, to make Kansas a *Free State*; a majority of the speakers, and think myself with them, thought that the object of the *Aid Society* was to make a thrust at the *institutions of Missouri*; this was the sentiment of the people at the meeting, and that if Kansas was made a Free State, it would be through these Aid Societies, and if they succeeded, they might as well give up all their slaves at once; this list that I made was the best one I could make, about the time the census was taken, and about the time I notified the settlers that they had better be on their claims; after this list was made, and before the 30th March, a great many settlers came into the district; I was at the election of 30th March, and was conducted as other elections are, and all voted that wished to; I was satisfied of the strength of parties before the election as well as after; I think the Pro-Slavery Party had increased considerably before the 30th March and after my list was made; I do not believe that there has been a time since 30th March when the Pro-Slavery Party has had less than one hundred majority in the district; at the meeting at Platte City our cause of complaint was that Reeder was delaying the election to give the Aid Societies a chance to get voters here, and that Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*, knew of the election here before we in the West did, and this had a tendency to produce excitement among the people.

EVIDENCE OF A. T. KYLE.

A. T. Kyle, sworn.—Came here in June, '54; came from Platte County, Missouri; when I came here, was one of the keepers of the Leavenworth Hotel; the election of 30th March, '55, was held near my house; I have seen H. J. Wolf, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Weston, Missouri; know John B. Wells, *Franklin Young*, James Doniphan, who, I think, is a lawyer, Wm. Dickey, Joseph *Somers*, C. E. [illegible], Joseph Murphy, George W. Dye, Samuel Fernandis, Frank Gilbert, *Harry Bunch*, H. Miles Moore, John B. Harper, W. T. Wood, Joseph Holliday, W. A. *Newman*; these men, to the best of my knowledge, resided, on the 30th March, in Weston, Missouri; I saw some of the men I have named here on 30th March; the steamer *New Lucy* came *down* that day with a large number of persons on board; don't know whether any of these men came on her or not; I did not vote; I thought there were a large number voted that ought not to vote, and thought I would not vote; there were a great many here who were not citizens, to the best of my knowledge; I know Saml. J. Finch, Editor of the *Weston Reporter*; has never resided in this Territory, to my knowledge; there are five or six names on the poll-books, whose family names I know, but whose first names I do not know, residing in Missouri.

By Gov. King.—Was little about the polls, and was not at the polls at any time; my business was near the polls; I never went up to the polls, but was where I could see persons around the polls; to the best of my knowledge the polls were at Leavenworth Hotel in Leavenworth City; the window at which the polls were was at the South end of the Hotel; this was the 30th March election, 1855.

Witness recalled.—The election of 30th March was not held at the Hotel, as stated, but at a little building about a hundred yards from the Hotel; it was the election of 29th Nov., '54, that was held at the Hotel; they wished to hold the election at our house, but we declined, as we were afraid of some disturbance.

AMOS REES, SWORN.

Came here about 18th July, '54; Came from Platte Co., Mo.

Question—State what you know about citizens of Missouri voting at an election held here fixing your County seat; what steps were taken by Citizens of Missouri to control that election to *fix it at Delaware* instead of Leavenworth?

Objected to by Gov. King.

After consultation the Committee concluded that the matters being of a local nature, they would not go into it.

I was from Platte City; came to Missouri in [illegible]; was at [illegible]; I desire to say in connection to that, that my property was here; was one of the original proprietors of the town; had [illegible] and had [illegible] out for building a house, and determined never again to vote in [illegible], and certainly never would have done so unless [illegible]; at the time I voted I looked upon myself as a resident, as much so as I do now; I know D. R. Atchison; have known him good many years; general rumor was that Mr. Atchison was in the Territory [illegible]; he was in camp on the [illegible], with a company of men, but did not vote, but am of the impression that Gen. Atchison said that he was in the Territory [illegible] vote; it is my opinion that they were from every neighborhood from Platte City down; that there were two hundred persons in the Territory on that day; many of those who came over here had been here and made claims, and intended to come here to live; Judge Almond was here on that day, but Judge Norton was not; I recognized the following persons, residents of Missouri, on 30th of March, 1855: J. Guthrie, G. B. Hall, W. H. [illegible], W. S. Norris, John Venniman, S. A. Wilkinson, F. A. Gordan, Robert Pierce, A. T. Guthrie, R. W. [illegible], [illegible] Pierce, F. Marshall, J. B. Offerd, A. P. Walding, T. B. Buckhart, J. Doniphan, William Dicky, W. Carlisleton, were in Territory; — Smith, — Calver, J. [illegible], G. F. Wolfolk, Jesse Vingard, G. W. Dye, J. D. [illegible], W. S. Offet, P. R. Wagoner, James Barber, Jacob Pitts, W. A. Gaffert, A. Gilbert, Isaac Soane, J. C. Gorrill, Edward Duncan, L. P. Miller, Samuel Feasander, now in Territory; Joseph Holliday, M. Birch, Joseph Murphy, W. A. Newman, H. J. Wolf, now Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Platte Co., Mo.; these are principally citizens about Weston; a great many about Platte City did come [illegible] on the 30th March, 1855; I saw a few men from Ray County, some of whom I know; don't think they said they were coming over to vote.

By Gov. King—At a very early day after the passage of Kansas-Nebraska act, it was reported in newspapers and believed that there was a regular organization of the Abolitionists of the North, who by their Aid Societies were determined to control the elections in Kansas, and to control the institution of Slavery in Missouri; immediately after that there was a great deal of feeling and excitement in Missouri; was looked upon as intermeddling with our own business by foreigners; while several meetings were held in Platte County for the purpose of taking into consideration this effort on part of Northern men, and our duties in connection with it, self-defence, I suppose; I attended four or five of those meetings; there the question was freely agitated, and means talked of for defending ourselves from what we looked upon as an aggression; at those meetings gentlemen took different positions; some were for coming over here and voting at the elections; others opposed that, and advised immediate and extensive emigration; it was ascertained that it would be impossible to emigrate and settle in time for the election; men enough to meet the imported vote we expected was here; it was finally determined in view of the fact that large bodies of men were on the way to the Territory in time for the March election, to send over our own men and meet them in their own way; I believe there would have been no illegal voting but for the rumor that large bodies of men were coming from the East, assisted by aid societies; it was hard work to get the people to come over here to vote; and I was one of those that done all I could to get them to come; I made several speeches on that subject, before we knew what day the election would be, we heard, by general rumor, that numbers of persons were coming up the Missouri river, belonging to the Aid Societies, to the Territory, and our action was based upon that rumor.

By Mr. Sherman—After the passage of the Kansas bill it was generally understood that Kansas would be a Slave State, and we intended to do all we could legally to make it so; two Territories were organized by the same bill; there seemed universal understanding that Nebraska be admitted as a Free State and Kansas a Slave State, and when it was understood that the Aid Societies were taking hold, it excited us; immediately after the passage of the bill, and indeed *before it*, a number of emigrants came across the river, entertaining the belief that here were two Territories, one of which was to be Free and the other Slave; the first Squatter Association was formed in June, 1854; we always acted under the idea that Slavery existed in the Territory at the time it was organized, and act upon it now; any movements tending to prohibit Slavery here by societies would have produced the same excitements; my opinion is, that without this foreign influence, individuals, societies and organizations might have expressed their opinions, and gone on with making this a Free State without being molested; they feared that by the institutions of Kansas the institutions of Slavery in Missouri would be affected; have never seen any of the emigrants spoken of as coming from the East land in this Territory; we never did intend that an *Abolitionist* should settle here if we could help it; my *sentiment* is, and the *prevailing* sentiment through the country there, that we would not afford any protection to an Abolitionist, and that sentiment prevails worse now than it did then; I was over to the Territory on Nov. 29, and voted for Whitfield at that election, and have voted at every election in the Territory, and considered myself a citizen from the first.

[illegible], SWORN.

Reside in Leavenworth County; was present at the election for the adoption of the Free-State Constitution on 15th December last, in this city; I know George Wetherall; I saw the encounter between C. Dunn and Wetherall about the ballot-box; after Charles Dunn demanded the ballot-box, and told him that it was an unlawful election that they were holding; that it was unconstitutional and against the laws of the Territory; Mr. Keller, one of the Judges of the Election, told Dunn that he would not give it up; Dunn jumped through the window; Wetherall seized the ballot-box and ran into another room and into the street; he held a pistol and knife in his hand; about the time that he got to the door Dunn caught him; I am confident that Wetherall had knife and pistol as I have stated.

By Sherman—Dunn took the ballot-box from Wetherall; when Dunn had hold of Wetherall, Wetherall drew his knife, and Dunn knocked him down, and that is all I saw; think that Wetherall dropped his pistol at the time Dunn took the box.

SATURDAY, May 31.

NATHAN ADAMS, SWORN.

By Governor King—Came to the Territory in October, 1854, from Provincetown, Mass.; I wrote a letter to the Emigrant Aid Society in Boston; I wanted to know the advantages it would be to me to go to Kansas under their auspices, or on my own responsibility; I learned that my passage would be from eight to ten dollars less by going under them; all the information I received from them was contained in a letter and printed circular which I received from them.

First—By Governor King—Q.—Will you state whether any arrangement was attempted to be made by you with the Aid Society, different from what you have stated, and that they refused to assist any but such as would come under their auspices and would use all their efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and that you declined to come under the auspices of the Aid Society? A.—I did not come under the direction of the Aid Society.

R. G. MOCARTY, SWORN.

Was a resident of Jackson County, Missouri, about five years previous to coming to the Territory; came here in March last; the causes of the excitement in the County where I then resided was in consequence of the formation of the Emigrant Aid and other Societies in the North, for the purpose of making Kansas a Free State, and from inflammatory *publications* in the New-York *Tribune* and other papers in the North; I do not think there would have been any excitement at all, if Free-State men had emigrated here in the usual way; it was my feeling and the feeling of the community where I resided, that Free-State men might come and settle among us in the Territory in a friendly and social manner, and advocate their opinions to make it a Free State; I don't believe there would been any extraordinary excitement had it not been for the efforts made by us, as it was believed, but for organized bodies in the North to make this a Free State; we have the belief that their intentions were to make Kansas a Free State, and with the ultimate design to affect the institutions of Missouri; we saw this in the newspapers; from what we heard Free-State men say, I presume they were Emigrant Aid men but formed an opinion that they were from conversation had with them; but one occasion I invited some five Aid men to my house, to see how the people of Missouri lived, and as there would be very great intercourse with the people of Kansas; we were to live on terms of friendship, and cultivate a feeling of good neighborhood; they said they were pledged before they left home that they would vote to make Kansas a Free State; much more was said, but this was the substance of the conversation had.

By Mr. Sherman—There was no excitement in Missouri previous to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but hoped that it would pass, and that the Missouri Compromise would be repealed; if the subject of the Missouri Compromise had not been introduced in Congress, there would probably have been no excitement, but were willing to have the restriction removed at any time; some time after the passage of the bill a large number of Missourians went over to the Territory to settle, and make homes for themselves; I was at the election at Willow Spring precinct in October, '55, but did not vote; I know that the Fall of '54 secret societies were formed in Missouri to send settlers to Kansas to make it a Slave State, and to counteract the effort of the Aid Societies in the Eastern and Northern States; these societies were very numerous; we thought we had a right to fight the devil with fire; the object was for inducing emigration to the Territory, and to make *bona fide* settlers in the Territory, and no objects in view of an unlawful character.

WM. H. ADAMS, SWORN.

By Mr. King—I came from Missouri in August, 1854; I was among the first here and knew a great many of the settlers in this District, and was present at the election of 30th March, 1855; I saw several Missourians here on that day, and I think I know the inducements that brought them here; for at least a month before the election, a general rumor prevailed that a great many Eastern emigrants would be here at the election; it was rumored that it was known in the East, when the election would be, before we knew it ourselves, and that there would be a sufficient number to elect their ticket; it was also rumored and believed by the people here, that this was the work of regularly organized societies in the East and North; owing to those rumors, as they said, they came over at that election at about that time; I never heard that they intended to control the polls, or to take the election out of the hands of *bona fide* settlers, but that they came over here to affect the votes that might be shipped up here by the *Aid Societies*; the first notice I saw giving the time of the election was in the Boston *Atlas*, and that it would be on the 22d March; we received the notice and gave it to the public through the Kansas *Herald* about two weeks before the election; I am satisfied that we had some three or four hundred majority in this District, had not any Missourians voted; I was here when J. G. Beaden, a Free-State man, declined from being a candidate, and that he was in favor of making this a Free white State; he was satisfied that the Pro-Slavery Party had a large majority in the District; he said that, by running it would cause contention in the party and he would not run; H. Miles Moore, whose name he said to be a on the poll book, and who is said to have been a Missourian voting here, was in the Territory at the time of the election and before; had property here; and that this was his house; was here at the nominating Convention and made a speech, and wanted the nomination as a candidate for the Legislature; and no one disputed his right to citizenship; he acted with the Pro-Slavery Party, but was not nominated, and had no property in Missouri that I know of; staid at Weston a portion of the time, and had been there for years, and was going to stay here all the time as soon as he could get an office open.

By Mr. Sherman—Beaden withdrew the day before election, and wanted his name off the ticket; there were a great many people in town on election day; it was rumored that there would be several hundred emigrants at our poll on 30th March, and it induced Missourians to come over; the emigrants did not arrive on that day; I know that a great many Eastern emigrant aid men came up a day or two after; it was understood that they were Massachusetts men; that they came to vote and did not intend to settle; they did return in a few days; I was at that time, and am yet, one of the proprietors of the Kansas *Herald*; I was here at the time Phillips was taken across the river, and decline answering further, as it would implicate me.

W. H. ADAMS, [illegible].

By Gov. King—I was here at the May election, '55; the Pro-Slavery candidates which had been elected at the March election, and which election had been set aside by the Governor were run by their friends on that day; I never heard it charged that the election on 27th May, '55, was illegal; they considered that the Pro-Slavery Party was the strongest at [illegible]; [illegible] spurious vote, but some of [illegible] they were citizens here and [illegible]; think we had five hundred majority in this district that time; on the day of election I saw a steamboat [illegible]; I went aboard of her; I saw some of the Free-State candidates on the boat, but cannot say what he was doing; he was on the lower deck; subsequently some twenty or thirty deck hands came up and voted the Free-State ticket, from my knowledge; I think that there was about a fair stand-off.

By Mr. Sherman—I was on the boat that day; I know that they voted the Free-State ticket by the color of the ticket; I saw them vote; I was present; we did not consider that election a legal one, as the candidate had been before elected, and Reeder had no right to set it aside; I cannot say whether there were fifty, more or less, illegal votes cast that day.

MATTHEW FRANCE, SWORN.

By Mr. Sherman—Come to the Territory in November, 1854, from Indiana, settled in this place; was appointed one of the Judges of 30th March, 1855, by Reeder; L. M. Reese and Mr. Brown were the others; there were men who tried to persuade me not to serve for Judge that day; Christ. Gaskell, of Platte County, Missouri, was one; several others spoke to me, but do not remember that they were residents of Missouri; Reese said that we had better not serve, as I had a brother who was a candidate and did not think it would look well; Reese said that threats had been made and I had better not; I told him that I would serve then anyhow; Reese said that we had better resign for we could not go on unless we let all vote who wanted to, or they would use violence; I did not resign, and Reese said he would not resign unless I would; Brown did resign; the conversation referred to was the evening before the election; Mr. Reese and myself met at Mr. Keller's house, the place appointed; Mr. Keller objected to its being held there, and we adjourned to Wood's saddler's shop, a short distance off; I took the oath prescribed, but Reese did not, but took one of a different character; we appointed G. B. Panton to fill Brown's place; he took the same oath that Reese took, he refusing to take the oath prescribed by the Governor; we then adjourned to Mr. Wood's house and opened the polls, and received votes; I think I challenged the third vote offered; I asked him where he resided; he said his family resided in Saline County, Mo.; he had come into the Territory the day before, and intended to go back home after election; I then insisted upon swearing him before taking his vote; the other Judges decided that we had no right to swear any man; that all the men on the ground were legal voters; they would not administer the oath, and took the vote; I objected to it, and would object to every man who I did not know; they overruled me, and continued to take votes over my head; every one was allowed to vote who wished to, except some Delaware Indians; I believe several hundred Missourians voted that day; Mr. Panton did inquire of a great many men whom he was acquainted with about his friends in Missouri, and several of them said that they were from Missouri; I think that most of the Free State men did not vote; I did not vote that day; I did not consider anything legal about it; I signed the returns after scratching out the words "legal voters;" I objected to signing the returns unless these words were stricken out; after some discussion among the Judges, they all signed the returns in that way; they took the ground that all who were on the ground were legal voters; the steamboat *New Lucy* came down from Weston, that day about ten or eleven o'clock; there seemed to be a great many coming to vote soon after her arrival; the crowd all voted; she was billed to return at four o'clock in the afternoon; did not notice when she left, but was gone in the evening when we adjourned; large number of camps below the town the evening before; I noticed, on the day of the election, that a great many of them had hemp in their button-holes, on their hats and in their beards; noticed a great many—cannot say how many; there was no disturbance that day, that I know of, except a great deal of crowding; in the morning ropes were drawn so as to give free access to the polls; no one was allowed to vote outside the ropes, except occasionally one of *their captains*, as they said, would hand his vote from the outside.

By Gov. King—The reason why I did not resign after the other Judges would not take the oath prescribed by the Governor was because I wanted to see how it was done; I carried the returns to Reeder, and told him the facts I have stated in regard to the election.

By Mr. Sherman—Was present and acted as one of the judges at the election of 22d May, 1855, for Representative to Congress; Messrs. Fisher and Lyle, the other judges, decided that we could do nothing else than to take all the votes that were offered; I don't know that any man was challenged on that day; a great deal of excitement prevailed here about that time, or previous to the election, and about the time of the *mobbing* of Phillips; think there were a great many votes cast that day that were illegal; Fisher said that he was afraid that we should be mobbed if we did not allow all to vote; Fisher was a Free State man; boat *Kate Cassel* came up that day; some voted who were said to be hands on the boat; some voted the Slavery and some the Free-State ticket; a great many other strangers voted the Pro-Slavery ticket; election passed off very quietly, with some fighting in the evening; some of the Free State men did not vote that day; I voted.

Q. Why did you sign the returns of that election without erasing the words, (by lawful resident voters.)

Objected to by Gov. King. Objection overruled by Committee.

A. I had scratched it off; I had a blank certificate and handed it to them, they filled it up and I signed it without further examination, and did not know that it was changed until some time afterwards; I was under the impression that the words (by lawful legal voters) were scratched out before I signed the certificate.

By Gov. King—I took the oath prescribed by Gov. Reeder, as one of the Judges of Election held on the 22d of May, 1855, and the other Judges took the same oath; myself and Mr. Fisher were in favor of making Kansas a Free State; the question was sprung by some one at the window, and they decided that we should take all that were offered; I am of the impression that I challenged a vote, and the other judges overruled it; the Pro-Slavery candidates were of the opinion that it was illegal, but the people generally voted; there were some political excitements; I saw nothing there to deter me from doing my duty.

Fisher, recalled—Was one of the judges at an election held on 22d May; a good deal of excitement in the community at that time; there had been different constructions put upon who were legal voters and who were not; the judges met on the morning of the election at the place of holding the election; the question as to voters was not raised till after voting had commenced; from what I had heard and from the explanation of lawyers, that a man having a claim here and intending to move here, had a right to vote, I cannot say whether any were refused the right to vote; I think no challenges were made outside; I know that Mr. France made frequent objections, but can't say that we overruled him in every case or not; my impression is that we did not administer an oath that day; in many instances the friends of the voters would tell us of an interest they had here; I don't know that we took the votes of any who had houses and families in Missouri; I held that every man who had an interest here could vote; I knew that a great many citizens of Missouri had an interest here, or at least they said so and I believed it; all of those were allowed to vote; cannot state what number of persons voted that day (who had interests here and had families elsewhere; I can't state what number of Free-State men refused to vote on that day, but know that some of them did; at night, when we were making up our returns, Mr. France contended that the words "lawful resident voters" should be stricken out; if we had excluded Missourians, I allude to such as had an interest here, I think there would have been violence; think they would have insisted strenuously upon voting; I don't know whether the words "lawful resident voters" was in the certificate I signed or not; I thought there might have been a fuss if we refused some votes, because I heard some swearing outside, and that they would vote.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Alleged Homicides by Free-State Men—Great Excitement in the Territory.

We publish the following statements from the Kansas City *Enterprise* and the Westport Border *Times*—two Pro-Slavery sheets. They must, of course, be taken with many grains of allowance. In a brief letter from Kansas City, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing on the 2d of June, says that there is such an excitement in the Territory that he deems it unsafe to proceed to Lawrence unless with a large force:

ALLEGED ABOLITION OUTRAGES—SUPPOSED MURDER OF J. M. BERNARD—UNITED STATES MARSHAL ATTACKED—ABOLITIONISTS IN MISSOURI—PATE AND M'GEE KILLED.

From the Kansas City Enterprise, June 2.

The above head partly makes up the LATEST news reached us from the Territory; and we feel indebted to our friends who have so energetically acted in procuring for us what we may consider *reliable*, though saddening in purport to every Union-loving heart. What a desperate state of affairs is the Territory struggling under! *Murder!* the watch-word and midnight deed of a scattered and scouting band of Abolitionists, who had courage only to fly *from* the face of a wronged and insulted people when met at their own solicitation. Men—peaceable and quiet—cannot travel the public roads of Kansas without being caught, searched, imprisoned, and their lives perhaps taken. No Southerner, it seems, dare venture alone and unarmed on her roads. All this is true; too true! And there seems to be no law of our land or moral restraint to govern and check them in their mad course. They ask for none—they seek blood, not suasion, in their attempt to make that Territory a Free State. How long will it last? Awake Pro-Slavery men of the South! If such is their purpose—and their *actions* proclaim it every day—we must *awake* and not look *idly* on. We may safely say the time has come for ACTION! It is *forced* upon us. And in responding to the call, two of our noblest and bravest men have fallen, H. C. PATE and JAMES MCGEE! Their blood has been spilt to foster the institutions of the South!—shall theirs be the only spilt for the South? The South has her *interests* at stake; the North has not. If we remain in lethargy, we are doomed in the end—and the chain which now binds the States of the South in prosperity and welfare will be snapped asunder by Abolition fanaticism! Shall it ever be done? Here are the reports as collected:

J. M. BERNARD, Esq., started from St. Bernard for Westport, on Friday night—since which time he has not been heard of. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Messrs. JOHN W. FOREMAN, H. HAMILTON and JOHN LUX went in search of Mr. BERNARD, and were taken prisoners by the Abolitionists, who threatened to murder them. It is also believed they have met that fate.

Mr. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal, and seven men, were attacked while riding quietly along the road, by about fifty Abolitionists, who were secreted in and about a house near the road. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse and several horses. Mr. SLADE, Pro-Slavery, had his horse shot from under him in the fight.

Mr. H. M. CANTY, just in from the Territory, states that about eight men of the company he belongs to were attacked at or near Hickory Point, and all seriously injured. He received a wound in the ear. Mr. CANTY came in for the purpose of raising men and horses, and 25 of BUFORD's men will start this evening or in the morning to the rescue. They need horses badly.

Mr. BANKS, just in from Bull Creek, states that he met Mr. CONNELLY, who was wounded in the thigh. Mr. B. helped to dress the wound.

Captain PATE's company went to Hickory Point to suppress further outrages by the abolitionists, and was attacked by about one hundred and fifty [illegible] the latter [illegible] killed. A second conflict was expected, and the messenger thinks that it happened; the probability is that [illegible] of Mr. P.'s party, which numbered forty or fifty, were killed.

We learn from Mr. [illegible] that three Abolitionists went to Liberty, Mo., and stole a negro boy from Mr. [illegible] BRYANT, of that place. They told the negro that if he wished to be free to follow them, to which he consented. The agreement between them and the negro was, that he should steal one of his master's horses and come to an old stable opposite this city, where they would meet and cross with him to this side—all of which the negro attempted to accomplish, and would have succeeded but for the close pursuit of some men, who overtook him near this place.

Two of the Abolitionists wore red whiskers and moustaches, and the third black. They were riding ponies, reached and robbed.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have learned that Capt. PATE's company had a second fight, and thirteen of his party were killed. Capt. P. and Mr. JAS. M'GEE fell victims in the battle.

Later.—We learn, since the above was put in type, that nine Abolitionists were killed at BLACK JACK; four Pro-Slavery men were wounded, two (reported dead above) mortally.

Capt. LONG's company of Wyandott Indians were united with Capt. PATE's command, and fought with great valor in their original mode of warfare.

MORE PRO-SLAVERY MEN KILLED—ROBBERIES, &C., BY ABOLITIONISTS.

From the Westport Border Times, June 5.

We learn from reliable dispatches, just received from Capt. PATE's company, now at Hickory Point, that Hon. JOHN DONALDSON was killed by the Abolitionists on Friday last.

This news was brought in by Mr. N. B. THOMAS, and is fully credited.

A Pro-Slavery man, an old gentleman, named BOYLE, who lived at Hickory Point, was robbed and driven from his farm a few days ago, by the Abolition thieves. He is now in this place. They stole all of his money and three fine horses, then drove him and his family off.

Friday night last, the Deputy Marshal's posse was fired on from WAKEFIELD's house, near Lawrence, and two of his men wounded and one horse killed. The party were then taken prisoners by about eighty men, and kept over night. They were insulted in every possible manner, and threatened many times with instant death. But finding that they had arrested a United States officer and his posse, the prisoners were released.

Murders, robberies and assassinations, are daily occurrences in the Territory.

Will our Southern friends stand idly by, and cry "Peace! peace!" when "there is no peace?" This is but the result of British emissaries, and we call on one and all to aid in exterminating this vile nest of traitors, murderers and robbers. The men of property should come up to the help of those noble spirits who are now endangering their lives in behalf of the South. Let every man do all he can. The law and order party need aid and assistance, and *must have it*. Who will respond?

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Private Letter from Ex-Governor Reeder to G. P. Lowry, Esq.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

DEAR GROVE: Since my last, dated 27th January, I have received yours of Jan. 14, 22, and 30. The last I received this morning from Jo. COMBACH. It came very opportunely to enable me to state WOODSON's refusal in the memorial I am about to present to the House, contesting the seat. I am only awaiting for BANKS to appoint the Committee, and he is waiting for the election of a Printer. I have not been away from here since the day I came on, although I have suffered severely by staying. I dare not leave until I can make an application to the Committee to have the case delayed until I can send for persons and papers to the Territory. I will also endeavor to have the Committee on Territories send for persons and papers, and report a history of the whole Kansas difficulties, *ab initio*. This will probably bring you along, as I shall have the selection of the men to be sent for in a great measure. WHITFIELD claims, I am told, to have received 2,900 votes, and I have no doubt that when we come to see his hand, he will show the papers for more than ours. I have had men to talk to him, but all I can learn is that the 2,900—he gives no particulars, but talks in a very confidant, bluffing, braggart style, of getting his seat. Our case will be lost unless we can reduce his vote, so as to show more votes for me.

I wrote Gen. ROBINSON on the subject and hope he has the letter. I have written him three times since I am here, but have no letter from him. I expect to have a man sent out to the Territory for witnesses, at least for the election committee soon. I cannot tell what will be the result as to our admission. If I get my seat I shall press it hard, and we will get some votes in the Senate that we do not expect. If I lose my seat there is no chance for admission. Let my name go before the Legislature, and if the party will then say that they do not need my services, well and good. I shall be honorably relieved of labor, responsibility and danger. If they elect me, I shall feel bound to stand by them and fight their battles pertinaciously, generously and faithfully. As to putting a set of laws in operation in opposition to the Territorial Government, my opinion is confirmed instead of being shaken. My predictions have all been verified so far, and will be in the future. We will be, so far as the legality is concerned, in the wrong, and that is no trifle in so critical a state of things, and in view of such bloody consequences, it will be an invitation to the "powers that be" to bring down the Missourians upon us in the assumed character of vindicators of the law. What consummate folly is there not in such a move? You will have seen PIERCE's message. Suppose we had occupied the ground I wished, of the mere adoption of the constitution and election of officers only for the purpose of applying for admission, what ground would PIERCE have had to stand on, or how much of his message would have been left? He is not the only man who is backward and lukewarm towards us. For this reason they say they cannot sustain us in the position of resistance to the Territorial Government, and yet will find, I think, that DOUGLAS will also take that ground; but I want you to understand me distinctly that I do not talk thus publicly to our enemies. I may speak my plain and private opinion in letters to our friends in Kansas, for it is my duty, but to the public, as you will see by my public letter, I show no divided front. I am sorry that you and ROBINSON are not upon your former terms—are you sure it is not your fault? have you always treated him with sufficient respect—I mean in small things and in manners? I regret you cannot use the Cameron order,—you did not speak of it in yours of the 22d. I suppose he was doing well. I am very short of money, have difficulty and annoyance in meeting my engagements, but of course will do all in my power to assist you. Inclosed I send you sixty dollars, which I hope will be sufficient, as you do not name any sum. You will have seen that Gov. CHASE of Ohio and Gov. CLARK of New-York, have sent in special messages, and the Legislatures showed some disposition to act. I have seen the draft of a bill (confidential) to be offered in the Ohio Legislature to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars to send men to Kansas. These movements wakened up Mr. PIERCE and he to-day issues his proclamation in which he faces North, South, East and West, and says, everybody has done wrong and that nobody has the advantage of anybody in that respect, and that all must observe the law, and that he will whip you Free-State men into orderly citizens, and when you obey the laws he will protect you. I learn, also, that a General of some consequence in Ohio is raising one hundred and fifty able-bodied young men on his own hook, whom he intends to take out at once, each armed with rifle and revolver. You have not in your last four letters said one word about the Wyandotte float. I am anxious for some details, and whether that squatter has left, and how you arranged the report of it to the Surveyor-General, and in whose name. If SAM. PAUL will not stand by the Free-State men in a fight, you can get from him my gun and buffalo skin, if you need them. I wrote MALLORY in regard to his bills. Your letter of the 22d, that you were in danger of another invasion, excited me considerably, and I at once set to work and endeavored to set every one else to work, to reach the President by every indirect influence I could command, in order to provide for throwing military force between the invaders and the people. Among a number that I saw were CASS and DOUGLAS, and *it is very probable the proclamation was in part due to my efforts*. Our people have my warmest sympathies. I had no communication on the subject except yours. If Col. LANE sent any it did not come to hand.

Read ROBINSON what you think advisable of this letter, and the proclamation, and say it is at my request. I would write him, but my time is very much occupied, and this will answer as well.

Have you the President's special message on Kansas? I am thankful to Gen. BROWN for copy of *Herald* with the Eastern affairs. Have made good use of it. I suppose he received the letter. SHANNON came on to Ohio, and PIERCE was unwilling to let him come here, and sent special orders for him and CALHOUN to go back to the Territory. Since that some new idea has turned up, and I learn from good authority that PIERCE has telegraphed him to come on here. His nomination is a little in danger.

You will have in Kansas next Spring and Summer a heavy emigration, and will also have a lot of arms, if they are not intercepted on the way.

Yours, truly, (Signed) A. H. REEDER.

Condition of Affairs in Kansas—Letter from a Recent Resident.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, June 6, 1856.

I have just had conversation with Dr. WILCOX, a gentleman who arrived at this place from Topeka, Kansas Territory, yesterday. He represents affairs to have been in a state of great confusion when he left the Territory. The Free-State cause was in a critical condition. Provisions were becoming scarcer, and the Pro-Slavery guerrillas have cut off all communication with Missouri, whence the inhabitants had heretofore obtained supplies. The border ruffians are incessantly carrying on a system of guerrilla warfare—murdering, robbing, plundering in every direction—determined to drive every Free-State man from the Territory. They say that the inhabitants [illegible] to the [illegible] laws, as endorsed by President PIERCE, [illegible] bullies from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, or leave the Territory—or if they will neither submit nor leave, [illegible]. On the other hand, the Free State men in and about Topeka have organized, and are determined to make a desperate stand in defence of "their altars and their fires." Indeed, they have assumed an aggressive attitude, having already driven off some Pro Slavery men, and given others notice to emigrate. Capt. BROWN had organized a company of rangers, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five resolute, disciplined and daring men, for the protection of the Free-State settlers.

Colonel SUMNER is said to be at heart a Free-State man. It is reported that he is to be removed from the command of the United States forces, and that General HARNEY, whose rabid Pro-Slavery proclivities are well known, will succeed him.

On his passage to St. Louis, on board the *Polar Star*, Dr. WILCOX met a man who had assisted in the arrest of Governor ROBINSON. This man said they were much pleased with Governor R.,—that he was a fine looking, noble man, but that if an attempt had been made to rescue the Governor their orders were to take his life, *and they should have done it!* Dr. W. also saw men on board the *Polar Star* in search of Governor REEDER, threatening his life, and declaring they were bound to find him if possible.

Yesterday I saw a man who, on his way to Lawrence, was insulted and robbed at Kansas City, his chest of tools being taken from him and destroyed, and sent back to the States, with the threat that if he appeared there again he would not escape so easily. He intends, nevertheless, to purchase another chest of tools, with pistols, rifle, &c., go back, and, to use his own words, if molested, "Kill or be killed." On his way to St. Louis this gentleman saw a drunken, swearing, swaggering, boasting bully from Georgia, who exhibited, as a trophy of Pro-Slavery success, a fragment of the skull of poor murdered STEWART, whom he characterized, in Slavery's stereotyped style, as "a d—d Abolitionist." And this in the "Model Republic!" H.

The Sumner Outrage—The British Parliament—Views of an Englishman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Revering as I do the institutions of this country, as the highest hope of humanity, over whose degradation every lover of freedom must mourn, and every despot and tyrant rejoice, it was with a feeling of deep sorrow, rather than indignation, I have regarded this recent outrage which has polluted your National Assembly and must blacken your national name. It is not so much this brutal business itself which has woke this feeling. Brutality is not bounded by any seas or hills, and every land has its bullies and assassins. Mr. PERCIVAL, the Prime Minister of England, was shot down in the lobby of the House of Commons; Mr. DRUMMOND, mistaken for the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, was murdered within the precincts; Lord PALMERSTON, the present Premier, after the chivalrous fashion of this recent outrage with you, was wounded on the steps of the Foreign Office, by a cowardly assassin who stole behind him, and putting him a question, before he replied fired on him and struck him with a bullet in the back. All these criminals acted, like BROOKS, under a sense of supposed insult in debate or imaginary wrong. Such are, however, but the filthy fry spawned by bad institutions like Slavery or despotism, or social diseases like misery or drink. They soil but do not vitiate the air. And when waraingly pointed to by the foes of freedom on the other side of the ocean with a sickly disgust, the friend of humanity regards them but as the skin eruptions natural to every young country, as to every child in its free, unfettered growth. It is only when a great mass of the community cherish such filthy ulcers, or stand by with folded arms and see them eat into the system, refusing to touch them with the knife, that the friends of humanity despair, and fear for the life of the Republic.

In England when those crimes and assaults I have spoke of had been committed, a cry of indignation ran through the Island. Each man felt that in the wrong done to freedom of speech a personal wrong had been done himself. And it needed a wall of soldiery to protect the ruffians from the fury of those around. Here we see a Senator struck down when unarmed and unprepared in the very Temple of Freedom, on the very spot from which its voice has gone forth to encourage all our loved people, and Senators stand by and look carelessly on at the brutal butchery of a senseless man, and minorities bring in reports with most elaborate arguments to prove that it was not a breach of privilege to strike down a Senator in the Senate Chamber for exercising that right of free speech, on which their very powers of reporting depends. It is not a matter for the head but for the heart of the country, where the public pulse beats sound. But I desire to show that according to the rules of privilege, which regulate the assemblies of England and every civilized country in which freedom dwells, such a brutal act would at once be visited with expulsion and the very highest penalty its laws afford. No crime more hurtful to society at large could be committed, for it strikes at that from which free institutions draw their life. In this matter some years of particular acquaintance fit me, as you are aware, to speak with some authority.

The speech of Mr. SUMNER, after a careful perusal, does not appear to me to have violated in the smallest degree the limits of an honorable debate. I have heard much stronger language used in the British House of Commons and the Chamber of Deputies in France, not to mention language reported of some of your Senators, as Mr. DOUGLAS, whose unbridled license leaves it miles behind. If, in the English or French Chambers, language outstepping the proper freedom of debate is used, it becomes the duty of the Speaker at once to check it, and no Member hesitates, under a penalty of loss of character, to obey and apologize. If the Speaker does not feel it necessary to check the representative, it is deemed sufficient evidence that he has kept within the proper bounds. Here we find that not only did the Speaker not deem Mr. SUMNER's language unparliamentary, but that those very persons, Senator DOUGLAS and others, who now rail about its grossness of personality, stood by without making a call to order, and never found out that grossness until this outrage created a necessity for some defence. Its chief crime, indeed, appears to consist in its classicality. Had those honest epithets of vituperation "You are a liar or a ruffian," used in the very discussion afterwards by Senator BUTLER, with such *natural* vigor, been applied, it would doubtless have been regarded as inoffensive; but an allusion to Don Quixote and Sancho Panza was beyond the comprehension of my gallant relative BROOKS, and *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. This feeling, at least, is not without precedent.

In one of the courts round the British House of Commons, there was a very remarkable Irish oyster-woman, celebrated throughout London for a romantic share of that fecundity of vituperation for which Irish ladies are remarkable, and one evening one of the members of the House of Commons, distinguished for his high position and eloquence, made a wager in a pleasant after-dinner mood, that he would vanquish in her own specialty this giantess of slang. After a few provoking expressions had been thrown at her as allurements, this oyster termagant launched forth some of her most terrible epithets; but instead of the usual reply, the English orator answered her with "You are an Isosceles triangle," "you are a parallelogram," and sundry other things from EUCLID. The old lady, stunned and confused by this novel battery, which she could not understand, flew into a frantic fury, and, fairly vanquished, let fly her oysters at her antagonist's head. It is unnecessary to point the moral. I should like to examine BUTLER and BROOKS in Don Quixote.

It is true that for such a brute breach of privilege as that perpetrated by BROOKS, there is no special punishment provided in the Parliamentary laws of the British Legislatures. It would be impossible to meet such cases in any particular provision, and the very supposition of one similar to that of BROOKS would be a disgrace and dishonor to the character of the House. But Parliament reserves to itself the right of dealing summarily with all such questions, and no one who knows the feelings of that assembly could question, for a moment, that within twenty-four hours after its perpetration, the member who committed such a crime would be expelled the House, and doomed, in addition, to a severe penal punishment. A representative does not speak in a house of assembly as an individual, but as the representative of the opinions of a certain portion of the community, who make him their mouth-piece, and he is bound, by oath and honor, faithfully to speak their voice. Personally, it cannot be supposed Senator SUMNER would desire to wound either Senator BUTLER or Mr. BROOKS. He simply discharged a public duty, and in that discharge the Parliaments of France and England hold persons freedom [illegible] and inviolate. [illegible] a man speak from [illegible] behind his back. Even for calling a member to account for words uttered in the discharge of his duty, in two instances—one being a few years since brought by Mr. ROEBUCK before the House—the offending party was punished with a fine and imprisonment. Such a case as BROOKS' has never occurred, nor is its occurrence possible, in an English or French assembly, where even the lowest have some gentlemanly instincts left, and would scorn to become a bludgeon bully; but if it did, the member of the lower House who entered the higher chamber and struck a defenceless, unarmed Peer with continued coward stroke, would, if he escaped its precincts with unshorn limbs, be expelled the House, and doomed to carry for the remainder of his life upon his soul far deeper stripes than those he inflicted on the person of his victim.

I remain your faithful servant,
A BRITISH AMERICAN.

French Chivalry vs. South Carolina Chivalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An English officer relates that in one of NAPOLEON's battles he, having been disabled in his sword arm, perceived a French officer rapidly approaching him on horseback with uplifted sabre.

Drawing his sword with his left hand he prepared to make the best defence in his power, when his gallant enemy, perceiving his arm hanging uselessly by his side, turned at once his threatened blow into a military salute, and rode on "to meet a foeman more worthy of his steel," perhaps to meet his own fate elsewhere, as his name has never been known.

This was, indeed, an exhibition of true chivalry—a nobler one was seldom or never seen. Contrast it with the spurious bastard, so called chivalry of the Barbary States of America, as exemplified in the recent brutal and cowardly assaults and murders committed on unarmed and unprepared men at Washington, more especially the last one on Mr. SUMNER, who, in addition to being unarmed and unprepared, was disabled, from his situation, cramped up as he was in his desk, from resisting the stunning blows rained down upon his head. Also, in their slave laws, which would have been a disgrace to Tripoli, Morocco, or Algiers, in their palmiest days, in their burning alive of negroes, imprisonment of women for teaching negroes to read the Bible, and tarring and feathering any citizen of the Republic who dares venture to use the birthright of Americans—free speech—in expressing a single word derogatory to their "peculiar institution," and in numberless other instances.

And yet this portion of our countrymen, living as they do on the forced and unrequited labor of millions of their fellow-men, looks or pretends to look down with an air of assumed superiority on the industry and civilization of the North, and prides itself, Heaven save the mark, on possessing all the Honor and Chivalry of the Nation.

Fairfield West (Conn.) Association on Public Affairs.

DARIEN, (Conn.,) Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Congregational Association of Fairfield West met here to-day, (twenty-four ministers being present,) and adopted the following minute, namely:

Whereas, The affairs of this nation, both home and foreign, are becoming increasingly complicated, and wearing a more and more threatening aspect, and scenes of civil dissension and blood are beginning to open, to which human forecast can fix no bounds; and

Whereas, At such seasons, whoever may be the immediate agents of evil, the sins of the nation are the remote cause, thus devolving an important duty upon the Church of God; therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Churches which we represent, to lay to heart the present trying state of our public affairs, and to humble themselves before God with deep repentance and fervent prayer, if peradventure His just wrath may be pacified, and his judgments averted.

1. *Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the great evils connected with Slavery in our beloved country, and especially the efforts now making by those in authority, which seem to us directly calculated to extend and perpetuate these evils in territory once consecrated by solemn covenant to freedom; and we feel called upon, as the friends of God and of right, to protest against those acts of violence and wrong, by which, in a portion of our land, the elective franchise has been made powerless for good, and the mere engine of tyranny, and the most oppressive and cruel laws have been imposed upon a free and Christian people.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the recent outrage on the person of one of the United States Senators as another attempt to destroy the freedom of speech, on which all our hopes of liberty and of the perpetuity of our free institutions depend; and, as such, deserving the pointed and earnest condemnation of every friend of his country.

4. *Resolved*, That we request our Delegates to the General Association of Connecticut, about to meet, to present these resolves to that body as expressive of our views and feelings in regard to these matters.

Rev. Mr. DUDLEY, of Easton, is Moderator, and Rev. Mr. BRADLEY, of Wilton, Scribe. Yours, &c.,
E. D. KINNEY.

Testimonials to the "Gallant Conduct" of Preston S. Brooks.

PUBLIC OPINION AT THE SOUTH.

The following are some of the meetings that have been held at the South to indorse the assault of Mr. BROOKS on Senator SUMNER.

At Columbia, S. C., a very large meeting was held on the 28th ult. Among the resolutions passed was one cordially indorsing the conduct of the Hon. P. S. BROOKS "in inflicting upon Senator SUMNER the punishment he so richly earned by his libelous attack upon the State of Carolina and its faithful Senator, and upon the entire South." The Columbia *Times* says of the meeting: "It regarded the act of Mr. BROOKS as a blow in defence of the *entire South*. The resolutions received the indorsement of the largest meeting ever assembled in Columbia, and may therefore be taken as the voice of the people. *We believe that the Southern States generally regard it in the same light.*"

At a meeting of the citizens of Newberry, S. C., the "chastisement" inflicted upon Senator SUMNER was unanimously approved, and the "gallant" Representative of South Carolina was heartily complimented.

At Edgefield, S. C., a large meeting of citizens passed resolutions of "unhesitating and cordial approval" of the conduct of Mr. BROOKS, *promising encouragement and sympathy to all similar and future instances of vindication of the character of Southern institutions and Southern men*, and that the citizens of Edgefield district, will cheerfully unite with other districts composing the fourth Congressional district, in giving him a dinner at Old Ninety-six Fort, at such time as he will be able to attend.

At Abbeville, S. C., at a large public meeting it was resolved to present the "distinguished representative" of South Carolina with a gold goblet, as a substantial testimonial of approbation, "for the deserved, merited, and spirited caning inflicted upon Senator SUMNER."

At Bishopville, S. C., a gold-headed cane was subscribed for by a meeting of the citizens, to be presented to Mr. BROOKS for his "gallant" defence of Southern principles.

At Darlington, S. C., a meeting of citizens did not think that Mr. BROOKS, in attacking Senator SUMNER, *bestowed one blow amiss*, and in their opinion "if Northern abuse of Southern institutions was *always met by such arguments* as Mr. BROOKS had used, the Halls of Congress would not resound with such abusive and unpatriotic sentiments as have of late years disgraced them."

At Yorkville, S. C., a committee was charged by a public meeting with selecting a suitable testimonial, expressive of the esteem in which Col. BROOKS was held, and the manner in which his chastisement of Senator SUMNER has been approved by the people.

A number of gentlemen of Columbus, Ga., have caused to be prepared a curled hickory cane, mounted with massive gold, to be presented to Mr. BROOKS. On the head is a coiled serpent, encircled with the inscription, "To PRESTON S. BROOKS, from many friends in Columbus, Ga.—Revilers Beware."

We learn from the *Constitutionalist*, that some of the citizens of Augusta, upon hearing of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. BROOKS, the parents of Hon. P. S. BROOKS, at the Augusta Hotel, on Tuesday night last, complimented them with a serenade. The serenade closed with three hearty cheers "for Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina."

Col. Brooks and Gen. Webb.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* denies that Mr. BROOKS has expressed himself satisfied with the late letter of Col. WEBB, or that he has pretermitted any right to call him to an account for it. Will you permit me to correct this error? *Since that letter was published*, Col. WEBB has met Mr. BROOKS at a dinner party given by Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, *with the express purpose of bringing the two together*; and the intercourse between them *was of the most cordial and satisfactory character*. Indeed, *Mr. Brooks has publicly boasted that the* Colonel "*overwhelmed him with attentions and respect*," and speaks in the highest terms of one Northern man, at least, who rises superior to prejudice. It is hardly necessary to say these facts are incompatible with a possible conflict between them. I cannot conceive what motive can thus induce a letter-writer to circulate rumors calculated to alarm the family and friends of Col. WEBB.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4, 1856.

REMARKS.—We speak advisedly when we say, that the foregoing is a tissue of misrepresentations. The dinner at Gov. AIKEN's, instead of being "given for the express purpose of bringing them (WEBB and BROOKS) together," took place upon the 24th May, upon invitations issued and accepted *two days before* BROOKS' assault upon SUMNER! Again, that dinner was on Saturday the 24th, while general WEBB's letter was not mailed at Washington until Sunday, and was not published until Tuesday morning! On this occasion it so happened that General WEBB and Mr. BROOKS did not meet until the dinner was over, and the guests about to separate, and then only the ordinary civilities were interchanged, Mr. BROOKS taking occasion to say that he came in late and had not time to approach and speak to General WEBB, before the guests were ushered into dinner. So much for the falsehood that Mr. BROOKS has made any public boast, which, we venture to say, he never did.

We are equally certain that Mr. BROOKS never made, or caused to be made, any such communication to the Charleston *Courier*; because the writer of this [illegible] Gov. AIKEN says the *letter was satisfactory*, and because we know that the [illegible] repeatedly stated in the House of Representatives, without any reserve, that he had communicated to Gen. WEBB that Mr. BROOKS took no exception to that *letter*. We also know—indeed, we have it from Gen. WEBB himself—that when Gen. QUITMAN, an old school-mate, delivered BROOKS' letter, inquiring whether he wrote and held himself personally responsible for the article in the *Courier and Enquirer* of the 24th, speaking of "BROOKS' *dastardly* assault," his reply was, that he had not written anything on the subject until Saturday; and that Tuesday's *Courier and Enquirer*, a copy of which he had directed to be sent BROOKS, would contain his opinion of the affair over his signature, which would supersede the necessity of all inquiries as to the author or his responsibility. This was his precise answer to BROOKS' letter. A *free* conversation then followed, between the parties, in which General QUITMAN said he had ventured to assure Mr. BROOKS that General WEBB had not characterized his assault as "dastardly;" to which General WEBB replied, that, to have used any such term, would have been tendering *a challenge and pledging himself to accept it*; whereas, all his intercourse with Mr. BROOKS had been of a friendly character; and although he had described and condemned the outrage in the Senate Chamber in the strongest language he could use, he had intentionally avoided personalities, as he was determined to guard against all mere personal affairs in future, and combat solely for principles.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

A CULINARY CHEF-D'ŒUVRE.

That great culinary Barnum, Monsieur SOYER, on the occasion of General LUDERS visiting the English camp, erected a magnificent culinary emblem of peace, called the "Macédoine Ludersienne à la Alexander II." The monster dish was composed of 12 cases of preserved lobsters, 2 cases of preserved lampreys, 2 cases of preserved sardines, 1 bottle of preserved anchovies, 1 case of preserved caviar, 1 case of preserved sturgeon, 1 case of preserved tunny, 3 cases of preserved oysters, 3 lbs. of fresh prawns, 4 lbs. of fresh turbot, (*[illegible]*,) 12 Russian pickled cucumbers, 4 bottles of olives, 1 bottle of mixed pickles, 1 bottle of Indian pickles, 1 bottle of French beans, 2 bottles of mushrooms, ½ bottle of mangoes, 2 bottles of truffles, 2 cases of peas, 2 cases of mixed preserved vegetables, 4 dozen of cabbage-lettuces, and 100 eggs.

The sauce was composed as follows:—6 bottles of salad oil, 1 tarragon vinegar, ½ tarragon Chili vinegar, 2 boxes of preserved cream, (whipped,) ½ lb. sugar, 6 eschalots, salt, Cayenne pepper, mustard, and ½ oz. Oriental.

It was intensely enjoyed by the three Generals, PELISSIER, CODRINGTON, and LUDERS, who forgot, in its delights, their feuds at Inkermann and Balaklava. In analysing this great conception it will be at once seen that the Generals were indebted to "our great country, Sir," for this, as indeed, most foreigners are, for most of their great achievements, and that, under this high-sounding name there reposed a simple chowder. We commend the creation to the contemplation of our own inimitable SAM, and we have no doubt we shall have a *macédoine Walker[illegible] à la Nicaragua*, far surpassing this Soyer affair in splendor of conception and exquisiteness of detail.

SOYER is, perhaps, the most gorgeous impostor who has ever reigned over the realms of the kitchen. To high-sounding names and magnificent appliances of music and other things for deluding men, he owes his fame. This pyramidical dish was surrounded, we are told, with the flags of all nations. When he went over to Ireland to superintend the construction of the famine soup, in 1847, he had a small soup fountain surrounded with a forest of flags and many bands of music, and declared himself, with charming naiveté, "Ah, dee soup, it is nothin, the colors and dee soft sounds, it is all." When at the Reform club, he seldom attended to the ordinary duties of his office, but contented himself with an occasional stroke of genius, such as the creation of a "*cotelette souflé de Clontarf*," at the period of the great monster meetings in Ireland, which were most happily represented by a *souflé* in every respect.

Again, he devised the celebrated *Derniers Soupirs de Soyer*, a delicious dream of a dish, which stole down your palate without your perceiving it, shedding sweet influences around. Another of his triumphs was the *Cotelette à la Victime*, in which two *cotelettes* wasted their being in giving perfection to a third in the centre. His kitchen, too, was a culinary Paradise, to which good cooks might be translated from every region and find eternal rapture. It was hung round with the choicest paintings, meats and fishes rested on silver layers, the air was laden with sweet perfumes, and a small organ played soft Italian airs. At this time Mme. SOYER, a very beautiful woman, a frail thing like EUGENIE, presided over the kitchen with her lord; but soon after passed away, and on her tomb in that beautiful garden of graves, Kensal Green, her husband wrote the following happy inscription: "SOYER tranquille."

THE SICK LION.

England is getting fonder and fonder every day of "our Pam," and PEEL's expression at the close of the Pacifico debate: "We are all proud of him," is becoming a national household word. He has been suffering, for some time, an agony from that gentlemanly complaint, the gout, which would cause any ordinary man to throw himself in the agonising poses of a Laocoon. But down he steals every night to the House, on his crutches, not parading them pompously, as the great CHATAM did, (for PALMERSTON loves women still and does not like the crutch,) but hiding them, we are told, craftily under his coat, and stealthily hoisting the suffering toes on the timber, looking about all the time with the innocent air of a young Italian who has picked the pocket of HORACE GREELEY coming out of CHAPIN's Church. Then he sits through the night lively as an undertaker, up to everything, down on everybody, and ready with open palm or clenched fist, as the case may be. It is quite amusing to see the composure with which he takes part in all the small fussy talk of thick country Squires, about beadles and beer, and poaching, and poor-rates, and such things, as if the great Central American question was not pending, and whole folios of MARCY's black letter dispatches were not to be looked over, with a pleasing P. S. attached: "The printer could not print fast enough. There is more by the next mail."

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. GRENVILLE BERKELEY, a weak stuttering Whig, who has been under-whipper-in to HAYTER, and carries messages and things of that kind pretty well, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, in the room of GEORGE ROBERT DAWSON, the celebrated brother-in-law of Sir ROBERT PEEL. The situation is worth sixteen hundred pounds a year with pickings. The vacancy left by this gentleman is filled up by another of the family, the BERKELEY interest being all-powerful. The head of the family, Lord FITZHARDINGE, better known as Colonel BERKELEY for his *amours* with Miss FOOTE and various other actresses, controls no less than six seats in the House of Commons. Mr. GREG, a very able man, and joint editor of the Edinburg *Review* with Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, gets another Commissionership.

THE NEW WHIPPER.

Mr. BERKELEY's place is supplied by Lord MONCK, a young Irish peer, who is M. P. for Portsmouth. He has very few of the Cromwellian attributes his name implies about him, being gay, gallant and most agreeable, and so admirably fitted for the post to which he has been appointed. His duty consists in assisting Mr. HAYTER in the distribution of patronage, making and keeping a House when ministers like, and breaking it when they do not; cheering the minister, and keeping things generally pleasant and easy. These men know by a glance what is in the House and of what quality, like an old theatrical manager. Mr. HAYTER, who is the head whipper, and a Napoleon in his way, is deaf—sometimes a disadvantage. The late brilliant Irish orator, Mr. SHEIL, used to exclaim, "Good God, he does not hear the Irish members asking for places."

A GREAT PEDESTRIAN.

At Newmarket, in England, a few weeks since, during the races there, Captain LITTLE, a retired dragoon officer, and a kind of "Dazzle" in his way, who is up to steeple chasing, whist or ecarte, (does not know euchre,) and is always ready to assist a friend to run away with another friend's wife, discovered a man able to walk twenty miles in three hours, and made a great stake by the discovery. Never was a fairer wager decided or greater stamina evinced by a walking man. What say the New-York Club to this? They had a famous walker among them once.

A clergyman in New-Hampshire, last week, according to the *Congregational Journal*, "exchanged," and apologizing because he was very poorly prepared to speak, said he had hastily *thrown a few thoughts together*, to which he invited their attention. He then pronounced a sermon which was composed and published by the late Dr. WOODS, of Andover.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fashions for June.

The leafy month of June is wont to bring with its broad masses of sunshine, life-giving air, its roses and delicate fruits, all the splendor that Fashion in the Summer season furnishes to charm the fancy and gratify the taste; and fancy and taste have never been appealed to by ingenuity of milliners and modistes with more effect than in this season. True it is that this lovely month of June has opened with much of the aspect of its predecessor, yet it again smiles as in former years, and it may be anticipated that at last Summer is in its bloom. Now on the promenade, in the public assembly, and in the drawing-room, the brilliant varieties that Fashion presents at the altar of Fancy, are seen as embellishments and adornments of her votaries—and even at the family breakfast tables of some of our opulent citizens that their lovely wives and daughters had relinquished the ordinary household gods, to become worshippers of the multi-formed and multi-garmented goddess, who has always reigned in every community, barbarian and civilized. The easy and graceful morning costumes, airy and beautiful enough for a bal d'eté, have attracted the attention of all the devotees of Fashion, and loveliness now beautifies itself not only under the yellow light of evening, but in the white sunshine of morning. Nature, too, has been laid under contribution to produce effects at morn and eve, for natural flowers are arranged and blended with the exquisite offerings and offspring of Art, to enchant and captivate the admirers of form, color and grace.

Modern moralists sometimes imagine that the world is not so particular with regard to costumes and coiffures as it was in ancient times. This may well be doubted. It is true that Senators now do not slay people for disturbing the folds of their Senatorial robes, though they are not slow at whipping into an adversary who has dislocated their peculiar opinions. No longer do dandies, as in the time of Edward II., chain the toes of their boots to the upper leather, but the check is seen in every variety of form from the heel to the waist, and where there is not sufficient, the masculine promenader, on a chilly day and by the sea side, may be seen enshawled with the stripes which he has derived from his feminine friends,—a very "man of mark" from his shoulders downward. Fashion is more lavish of adornment than ever was known to classical antiquity. She is perfectly tropical in her taste, using every possible means to place all the contributions of Art at her feet. She keeps pace with the march of Science, which is continually widening the very field of Nature, by engrafting not only to produce new fruits, but every possible form of development and color. It has become a type of the progress of the race, and simplicity, once the charm of her reign in Rome and Greece, has been abandoned for a profusion of inventions, not always admirable or becoming.

Head-dresses of ladies among the Greeks, and even the Egyptians, did not destroy the *contour* of the head; but at present the practice of exhibiting large folds, braids, and *bandeaux* of artificial or natural hair, not only injures the appearance of the female head and face, by rendering it diminutive, insignificant, and inexpressive, but the whole figure becomes distorted by the unnatural breadths on each side of the face. This defect has now become so generally perceived and appreciated as intolerable, that the extreme to which it has been carried will cause a reaction; and the shoulders, particularly of American women, who have not the broad, deep chests on which English and French ladies' heads are poised, may have soon a chance to reveal themselves more gracefully. When the hair shall fall lightly and flowing about the head, then an American lady may realize Browning's delicate description, and have

> "On her neck the small face buoyant, like a bell-flower on its bed."

The hats of ladies, from the facial view, are very beautiful, and from the French *Nouveautés* the shapes altogether are more becoming from every point of sight; but many of the shapes introduced this season, in some quarters, are exceedingly ugly, inasmuch as from the *vue derrière* they destroy the whole figure, by appearing to throw the head back, so that the wearers seem not exactly like the Anthropophagi, "whose heads do grow beneath," but to grow behind their shoulders. The trimmings are fanciful in the extreme—flowers, buds, blossoms, leaves and grasses, being profusely used as decorations. Among the exhibitions of the *Nouveautés*, a hat of Chantilly lace has attracted unusual attention. It is trimmed with deep cherry-colored flowers and bunches of grapes. Nothing more beautiful has been displayed. Another, of white and black lace, has been much admired for its peculiarly delicate composition. It is trimmed with bands and bows, looped with gossamer crystal flowers and fruits. Everywhere the hats of this season have challenged both admiration and criticism. The curtains are quite becoming to many wearers, and very suitable for our sunny climate.

Mantillas worn as usual, and long will this Spanish introduction hold its place. Recently Manties have made *their appearance*, and *many of them* are very beautiful. Laces are used to a very great extent, and in some cases delicately colored silks in *croché* ornament them. We have seen a mantilla of black figured lace, edged by a deep festoon border, and so shaped as to fall handsomely over the figure and to the lower flounce of the dress. By the way, in speaking of flounces, it may be said that the ladies are all *ruf*—five and six flounces of the rich patterned silks, so plentifully displayed in the shop windows, being no uncommon sight. *Basques* still hold their sway.

It has been noticed at places of public amusement that the past season has been one of much more than ordinary brilliancy with respect to ladies' costumes. The apprehension that the disinclination for full dress on the part of ladies would make the Theatre and Concert room of little interest, has passed away, since art among the milliners and manufacturers has introduced such beautiful materials for dress, and such elegant shapes and decorations for the head. A large room filled with well-dressed ladies, during the present fashions, forms a *coup d'œil* at once vivifying and enchanting.

Panurge Answers the Matrimonial Advertisements.

We came across the man yesterday who answers the "matrimonial" advertisements. His name is Charley Baker. He was born in Kentucky, mounts a handsome moustache, does a good office business, and has engaged in the epistolary line only by way of amusement and exercise. For he says he his dying of dyspepsia, and he knows from experience that nothing is so good to stir him up as to cowhide somebody. So he has laid in a dozen cowhides and set to work. This is the process:

Solomon Softy advertises that he wants a wife. Baker writes punctually in reply, in a delicate female hand, that she wants a husband, that her name is Sallie Baker, that she lives with a crabbed brother who does not let her have money, though as soon as she is married she shall come to a handsome property in Kentucky—a hundred slaves, a good plantation, and all that. She urges him to call at precisely 9 A. M., if by accident she should not be found then to call at 10 o'clock.

Softy comes next morning at just 9 o'clock, and pulls the bell knob. He asks "is Miss Sallie Baker in?" "She is," answers Mr. Baker, "What is your business with her?" "I would like to see her personally," simpers Softy. "I am her brother," says Baker, "and I don't wish her to receive calls from strangers," and slaps the door in his face. Softy hangs around for an hour, and Baker and his friends, from behind the blinds, enjoy the poor simpleton's distress. At last he again tries the door. This time Baker meets him with a cowhide, and if the crowd is thick upon the sidewalk, lays it well on the "rascal who would lead his sister astray." Thus he has used up six rawhides, taught sense to a score or two of Softies, laid fat on his ribs, and admirably promoted digestion.

Academy of Medicine.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Academy held on Wednesday evening at the University, a report was read by the Committee to whom was referred the matter of electing as resident members persons from out of the State. Some debate ensued upon it, which ultimated in a resolution to the effect that while the doors of the Academy were always open to regular members of the profession, yet membership (except as corresponding and honorary members) is limited to residents of this State.

Report from the Committee on Publication stated that the recent Anniversary Address was now ready, 750 copies being published at a cost of $187 75. The Treasurer here stated that the author, Dr. Watson, had donated to the Academy, as in part payment of this cost, the sum of $156.

The vote from the various sections were stated by Dr. Bachelder not to be of the character contemplated by the originators of the plan of the sections. They were now limited to a bare recommendation to print or not certain papers referred to them. The Committee thought that they should analyze, describe, and give full and critical statements of the character, novelty, or any peculiar features of the papers.

In the absence of Dr. John W. Green, the report of the Foreign Corresponding Secretary was read by Dr. Gardner. The principal feature of it was, that correspondence had been opened with various foreign societies, and a letter from Secretary Marcy gave permission to the Academy to use the Government channels for the transmission of documents, &c., providing no expense of postage was thereby incurred by the Government.

The Publishing Committee (Dr. Bulkley, Chairman) reported adverse to increasing the number of copies of publication above the actual wants of the members, with the view of their sale.

A portion of a letter from Dr. F. Campbell Stewart, in Edinburg, was read, and meeting with some objections, its further reading was discontinued, and it was placed on file.

A letter from Dr. Watson to the President, on the claims of Dr. Reid of Rochester, as the inventor of a method of reducing dislocations by manipulation, closed with a resolution that a gold medal of a value not less than $100 be given by the Academy to him as a token of their appreciation of his valuable discovery.

Dr. Alex. H. Stevens seconded this resolution. He felt proud as a New-Yorker for this invention by one of his countrymen—the profession should honor such distinguished merit—it was their duty to claim it also for America—it is now being used in London, and while its superiority to every other method is universally conceded, yet little was said of its American origin—it should receive from the Academy some token of originality. Dr. Mott was expected to have been here and to have advocated the passage of the resolution—he gave it his full approbation.

Dr. Barker wished it referred to a select Committee, to report upon the subject in its general bearings.

Dr. Bachelder thought the first case of reduction of the thigh by manipulation was by Dr. Smith, of Hanover, about 1818. He himself had been in the habit of demonstrating it on the dead subject. He thought that Dr. Reid's success was owing, in part, perhaps, to the instrumentality of chloroform.

Dr. Stevens said that it was not pretended that exceptional cases of such reduction had not been previously made, but the claim of Dr. Reid is that he has systematized the matter, and rendered manipulation possible in all cases.

Dr. Gardner thought that there were other discoverers or inventors more worthy of such a distinguishing reward than the person selected, and while he approved of the Academy's giving testimonials of merit, he thought they need not go out of their own numbers to find equally worthy inventors,—and whereas the former merely substituted manipulation for other methods, the latter (Dr. Sims, present in the room) had discovered a method of curing ills never before relieved, scarcely palliated in any great proportion of cases.

The matter was referred to a Committee, Drs. Parker, Stone and Markoe.

Dr. J. F. Jenkins, having removed to Yonkers, resigned his place in the Publication Committee, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. Sherrick.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ E. M. counts up from his reading 339 persons either killed or wounded, while gunning during the past 64 months. Of these there were 22 killed during the first five months of 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Motion to Change the Place of Trial of Lewis Baker and Others Granted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 9.

Before Hon. Justice Strong.

OPINION OF JUDGE STRONG.

S. B. Strong, J.—The defendants stand indicted for the alleged murder of William Poole in the City and County of New-York. The indictment contains as many counts as there are defendants, respectively charging each as primary, and the others as secondary principals. The first count charges the defendant Baker as the most prominent actor, and the others as being present at the scene of the murder, and aiding and abetting him. He elected to be tried separately. He was first tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held before Judge Roosevelt, in the County of New-York, (where the venue is laid and the indictment was found) in December last. The trial lasted nearly a fortnight, and resulted in the disagreement of the jurors and their discharge. His trial was again commenced at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held before me pursuant to an appointment by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the same County, on the 14th of April last. Five hundred jurors had been summoned to attend the trial; of that number five only were sworn, the others having failed to attend, or having been excused or rejected on challenges for cause, or on peremptory challenges in behalf of the defendant. Another panel of five hundred jurors was then ordered and they were summoned to attend eventually, on the 24th of April; on that, and the next days, seven of the last panel were procured, who, from their answers, appeared to be free from any legal exceptions. One of those was excused from serving, as he was conscientiously opposed to attending to any secular business on the Jewish Sabbath, and it was conceded that the trial would extend beyond one such day. The other six were sworn, when the panel was exhausted. Another of two hundred and fifty was then ordered for the 29th of April. On the last-mentioned day the twelfth juror was obtained—there remaining in the box when his name was drawn, about twenty undrawn ballots. The empanelling of the Jury occupied nearly four days. About four hundred jurors appeared; of those two hundred and twenty-two were set aside, on challenge for having formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused on trial; three were peremptorily challenged by him; twelve were sworn, as before stated, and the remaining jurors were excused, or eventually discharged. The trial proceeded a short time, during which two witnesses were examined on the 29th of April. On the next day one of the jurors sworn failed to attend, and it appeared on an examination of a messenger from him, that he was confined to his bed, and probably would remain so for a considerable period by indisposition. The counsel for Baker thereupon proposed that the trial should proceed before the eleven jurors who were then present, or that the Jew who had been excused should sit on the trial, and thus complete the number, or that those who remained of the last panel should be resummoned, and that the person whose name should be first drawn should be sworn, and act as the twelfth. These propositions were declined by the counsel for the people, and the eleven jurors were therefore discharged. The Court was then adjourned to the first Tuesday in June, and a panel of one thousand jurors was ordered. Subsequently to the last mentioned adjournment, a *certiorari* was issued by the District-Attorney and allowed by Judge Roosevelt, removing the action into the Supreme Court. On the 24th of May two motions were made, at a Special Term held before me in New-York, pursuant to an appointment made by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and also at the request of the Justices of the First Judicial District, who were otherwise engaged—one by the counsel for the prisoner, that the *certiorari* should be quashed as having been improvidently issued; and the other by the counsel for the people, that the place of trial should be changed to some other county, on the ground that a fair and impartial trial of the action *cannot be had in the City and County of New-York.*

The prisoners' counsel contend in support of their motion that a *certiorari* to remove an indictment from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court cannot *lawfully* issue at the instance of the counsel for the prosecution. There can be no doubt but that it has always been competent for the counsel for the crown in England, and since our revolution for the counsel for the people in this State, (unless the power has been abrogated by the statutory provisions, which I shall presently consider,) to remove criminal actions from the Oyer and Terminer to a higher tribunal by *certiorari*. Mr. Chitty, in his valuable work on Criminal Law, (vol. 1 p. 377,) after citing several acts of Parliament restricting or regulating the practice upon *certiorari* in criminal cases says: "But these acts apply only to writs of *certiorari* on the part of the defendants, and therefore *the crown and a private prosecutor may still obtain them*, without affidavit or recognizance, unless expressly prohibited by particular Statutes;" and he cites 5th Durnford & East's Reports, 636; 6th D. & E., 194; 3d Bosanquet & Puller's Reports, 354; 2d Strange's R., 900, 1,219; Cowper's R., 78; 1st East's R., 305; 15th East's R., 387; Bacon's Abridgment, title "*certiorari*" E.; and again the same author remarks (p. 378) the writ of *certiorari* is demandable of absolute right only by the King himself, and to him the Court is bound to grant it. The English reports are full of cases where *certiorari's* to remove criminal actions from the Oyer and Terminer to the Court of King's Bench, (which as to its jurisdiction in criminal cases corresponds with the Supreme Court in this State,) have been issued on the application of the officers of the crown. The case in 3d Bosanquet and Puller (page 354,) cited by Mr. Chitty, was before the House of Lords, and it was decided by that tribunal that the *certiorari* could be issued by the officers of the crown, notwithstanding general restrictive words, in an act of Parliament, in reference to the class of cases to which the decision referred. The right of the prosecution to issue this process is impliedly recognized in this State in the provision of the revised statutes (2d R. S. 789) that "all issues of fact joined upon any indictment shall be tried by a Jury in the county where such indictment was found unless for special causes the Supreme Court shall order an indictment *removed into that Court* to be tried in some other County." This speaks of the removal of criminal causes as an existing common law practice and makes no attempt to restrict it. There are several cases in our reports which sustained the right to obtain this process in behalf of the people. In the case of the People *vs.* Vermilyea and others, (7th Cowen, 141,) where one of the indictments had been removed to the Supreme Court by *certiorari*, the District-Attorney inquired whether he should give the other indictments the same direction by issuing writs of *certiorari* for their removal to that Court, to which Chief Justice Savage answered, "you must take your own course on the subject, *you have a right to remove the other causes*, or to try them where they are, as you shall think advisable." In the case of the People *vs.* Webb, (1st Hill, 179,) where the defendant had been indicted for a libel on J. Fenimore Cooper, in the county of Otsego, the indictment was removed by *certiorari*, on the application of the District-Attorney, from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, and the place of trial was changed to the County of Montgomery. In that case the *certiorari* to the Oyer and Terminer had been obtained after that Court had ordered that the trial should proceed, or that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered. It is true, as was said by the counsel for Baker, in his argument, that the right to issue the writ in behalf of the prosecution, was not disputed in that case, but the motion to change the place of trial which followed it, was, in that case, warmly contested, and if it had been supposed that the process had been irregularly obtained, the objection, which would have been fatal to the motion, would have been urged. The silence of the counsel and of the Court was, under the circumstances, significant against the objection.

The counsel for the defendants contended, that if the right to issue the *certiorari* in criminal cases, by the District-Attorney, had existed at common law it would have been abrogated by sections 1 and 2 of chapter 65 of the acts of 1829, and the 1st section of chapter 12 of the acts of 1847. The act of 1829 provides (sec. 1) that no *certiorari* to remove into the Supreme Court any indictment pending in a Court of Oyer and Terminer before trial thereon shall be effectual, unless allowed by a Justice of the Supreme Court or (then) Circuit Judge, and (sec. 2) that, before allowing any such writ, the officer to whom application should be made should take from the defendant a recognizance, with sureties, conditioned that the defendant prosecuting such writ will appear at the return day thereof in the Supreme Court, and abide the orders and rules of such Court; and the 1st section of the act of 1847 merely exempts the defendants, who may be indicted for treason, murder, or arson, in the first degree, and who may be in custody, from the necessity of entering into any recognizance for their appearance in the Supreme Court. If the first section of the act of 1829 had stood alone, as that merely regulated the practice, and did not purport to take any right, it might have been construed to include *certioraris* issued in behalf of the people. But the second section, although it specifies the process in general terms, evidently refers to such as might be allowed in behalf of the defendants. The prosecution could not be required to give a recognizance for the conduct of the defendants as a condition for obtaining the writ. There is no statutory provision involving such an absurdity, except in the eighth section of the act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, (Laws of 1855 pp. 346-7,) which provides that an appeal and the service of a notice thereof shall be of no effect in behalf of the *defendant or complainant unless he shall deliver* to the magistrate an undertaking to the people in the sum of $500, with one or more sureties *conditioned among other things that the defendant shall* not, during the pendency of the appeal, violate any of the provisions of the act, thus requiring the complainant where the appeal is by him, to become responsible for the good behavior of his opponent! But the Prohibitory act furnishes no very reliable rule for the construction of other statutes. In reference to the act of 1829, it may raise a slight inference that the Legislature by which it was passed, supposed that the *certiorari* could be issued only at the instance of the defendant. But that could not [illegible]

[illegible] inconsiderable number is admissible, it may create very great embarrassment and seriously obstruct the course of justice. In this case, when the trial was before me, but three jurors were challenged peremptorily, ordinarily that might raise an inference that the admitted jurors were peculiarly acceptable to the defendant. How it was in this instance I am unable to say. Baker swears that he was unacquainted with any of the jurors and had no influence over them. However I am bound to consider the possible and (generally) probable effect of the existence and exertion of the privilege. If the trial of this action should proceed in New-York it would probably be necessary, as it was before, to summon more than one panel. Where so many are to be selected and summoned a considerable number of days must necessarily intervene. During that time the jurors already sworn must (at least under our practice) be permitted to separate, and to mingle with their fellow citizens without any restriction. The injunction to hold no conversation with others on the subject of the trial may be obeyed by conscientious men but it sometimes happens that one is sworn as a juror who is not a conscientious man, and as to such there can be no security. Besides there is no responsibility upon the outsiders, and the inconsiderate will express their opinions, and argue to support them in the hearing of the sworn jurors. The danger of improper influences from such causes is very considerable. I am aware that some similar difficulty may occur if jurors are permitted to separate during the trial, and it was for that reason, that when I proposed to introduce the practice on trials for murder in the City of New-York, several years ago, I was warned by the Judges of that district that it would be a dangerous procedure. But it seemed to me then, and I still think, that scarcely any state of circumstances will justify the seclusion and confinement of jurors, and particularly of the infirm and of those extensively engaged in business, during a protracted trial, from the time when they are sworn until they render their verdict. The practice of thus confining them would operate very injuriously to the administration of justice, as the most reliable men would refuse to sit at all on trials for murder. The separation during the trial is so evidently just that the danger resulting from it is a matter approaching very near to a necessity; but a state of circumstances which would increase the risk should, if possible, be avoided. In this case, if a judgment is to be formed from the facts—and it must be—it will be difficult to procure any Jury, and still more so to obtain one by which a fair, impartial and effectual trial can be had, in the County of New-York. Although a sufficient number of qualified jurors might possibly be found of those who might not have formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, yet the strong existing public sentiment must be known to them, and it will have its influence. The jurors may be charged to disregard it, but they cannot do that with all their efforts. During an experience of many years, I do not remember a verdict in a criminal case in opposition to a strong public sentiment previously entertained and generally known. If that has been erroneous, and it sometimes is, it will probably lead to an unjust verdict. If there should be a divided sentiment, it would result in a disagreement, and the trial thus prove abortive. Whether the inability of the Jury first impanneled in this action to agree upon a verdict, resulted from the effect of public opinion upon the minds of some of the number cannot be certainly known. Perhaps it may be, under the circumstances, the inferable cause, but I do not place any reliance upon that. There is sufficient without it to warrant the conclusion which I have adopted, that a fair, impartial and effectual trial of this action cannot be had in New-York, and that, therefore, it should take place in some other county.

The counsel for the defendant, McLaughlin, contended that the action should not be sent into another county for trial, as if it should take that direction as to one it must as to all, and nothing appeared to prove that his client could not have a fair trial in the County of New-York. It is undoubtedly true that as to the question whether McLaughlin participated in the transaction at all, or in any manner which would make him responsible, there is no evidence that any opinions have been formed or expressed. But, then, where one is charged as an active participator, an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of one of the actors, and especially when all were together, must have an important bearing as to all, and it would disqualify a proposed juror who had entertained or expressed it, on the trial of either of the defendants. Sergeant Hawkins says in his work on the Pleas of the Crown, (ch. 43, sec. 27,) that "the exception to an inditor is good upon the trial of another indictment or action wherein the same matter is either in question, or *happens to be material*, though not directly in issue." The principle that an opinion as to the guilt of an associate would exclude a Juror was sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of the People *vs.* Vermilyea and others. There would, therefore, be a difficulty in obtaining a fair and unprejudiced Jury in New-York to try either of the defendants.

It seems from the affidavit of Baker that he has a large number of witnesses who are poor and unable to bear the expenses of a journey to another and perhaps distant county, and that he is also destitute of property, and his counsel made a feeling appeal to me against changing the place of trial, and thereby in effect depriving him of the ability to establish his defence. This objection, if well grounded, would be entitled to great consideration. [illegible] not be deprived of any legitimate means of defence, [illegible] will I consent to do that. They must at all events have a fair trial. I shall therefore, from a sense of justice, evidently as to Baker, and probably as to the other defendants, require that the District Attorney shall make a satisfactory arrangement for the payment by the County of New-York of the necessary expenses of the indigent witnesses subpœnaed by or on behalf of the defendants or either of them, and attending at any Court when the trial shall not be postponed at their instance. Under such an arrangement it seems to me that a change of the place of trial cannot be productive of injustice. It is undoubtedly true that it is often advantageous to the innocent accused, that their trial should be had where they and the witnesses are known, and where the circumstances can be appreciated from local knowledge; but it is still more important that their fate should be decided by jurors selected from an unbiased community. It can scarcely be necessary for me to say that I do not intend to impeach in the slightest degree the general character of the New York jurors. Their respectability and their disposition to do right are not denied, but they, like those selected from the rural districts, may be influenced in weighing the evidence and adopting their conclusions by the public sentiment when that has been strongly formed and become generally known.

Accordingly, where the place of trial is changed, an adjoining county should be selected, and, so the authorities declare. However, there is no express limitation, and if the necessity which may require any change should call for a more remote county that should be selected. In this case it is probable that the constant intercourse between the inhabitants of New-York and the adjoining counties, and the free circulation of the New-York papers in the vicinity of the City, has created an extensive coincidence of sentiment, and the embarrassment in obtaining a fair and impartial trial in any adjoining county would be very great. I must therefore direct that the trial shall be had in a more remote county. The notice of motion designates the County of Suffolk, and as no particular objection was raised to that locality, I shall decide that the trial be had there, unless the counsel for the prosecution and for the defendants shall sign a mutual consent designating some other county.

An order must be entered reciting that it satisfactorily appears from the disagreement of the Jury first impanneled to try the defendant, Baker, the prevalence of formed and expressed opinions among the many jurors who had been summoned, and attended upon the inchoate second trial of the same defendant and the indications which were thereby evinced, that a strong sentiment as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants existed very generally among the citizens of New-York, that a fair and impartial trial of the accused cannot be had in the County of New-York, where the venue is laid, and that, therefore, the trial must be held in the County of Suffolk, (or any other County which may be designated by Counsel) upon the completion of the arrangement which I have designated for the payment of the expenses of the defendants' witnesses.

The Counsel for the defendants, Mr. Brady, stated that the District-Attorney and himself would agree on the order, and submit it to the Court, and that, if he found it were allowable, he should certainly appeal from the decision of his Honor.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

THE DIMOND REEF CONTRACT.

Barnett vs. The Mayor, Aldermen et al. of New-York.—This was a motion for an injunction, restraining the Mayor, Common Council, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, from giving, and Peter V. Hustis and J. Kroehl, from exercising, powers granted by a certain contract for blasting Dimond Reef. The plaintiff claimed that the contract was illegal.

The motion for an injunction is denied with $10 costs to the defendants, &c., and the order for a temporary injunction must be vacated.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Lewis vs. Jones, Dodge, Bennett et al.—This suit was brought to enforce a lien, which the plaintiff claims to have, on the ship *Joseph Walker* and her cargo, by virtue of an agreement made between the agents of the underwriters, to whom it is said the ship and cargo had been resigned, and one Thomas Bell; which agreement provided that Bell should raise the vessel, and receive therefor 75 per cent. of the proceeds. Bell sold the defendant one-half of his interest in this contract, and made an agreement with the plaintiff to raise the vessel, and as compensation he was to receive one-half of Bell's remaining portion of the contract, that is, three-sixteenths of all the proceeds. The question then is, did the plaintiff (by virtue of the agreement with Bell, and of the transfer by Bell to him, of one-fourth of his interest) acquire a lien upon the vessel and cargo, by virtue of the agreement between Bell and the agent of the underwriters?

Davies, J.—I must hold that the plaintiff, by virtue of the contracts with the agent of the underwriters acquired no lien upon the cargo or its proceeds, and that his complaint must be dismissed with costs.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 97, 710, 521, 633, 763, 764, 116, 375, 684, 789, 794, 796, 797, 798, 800. *Part II.*—Nos. 353, 354, 779 to 790 inclusive, 798.

Superior Court.—Nos. 336, 302, 683, 496, 453, 434, 837, 547, 365, 445, 663, 664, 665, 521, 152, 643, 278, 496, 491, 91, 601, 475, 58, 679, 308, 84, 198, 687, 17, 586, 603, 689, 457, 334, 637.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1698, 412, 241, 72, 174, 387, 29, 252, 564, 868, 170, 872, 874, 875.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 394, 29, 56, 137, 138, 139, 140, 148, 166, 169, 174, 181, and after these the whole calendar will be called.

LONG ISLAND.

How a Spirit Consoled a Widower.

Mr. Lewis Jennings, formerly of Southold, L. I., some years since was separated from his wife, she having been removed to the inner life. For several days he was deeply dejected and his friends were apprehensive that he might be insane. Mr. Jennings was profoundly impressed that he should soon have a personal interview with his deceased companion. One night, about three weeks after her departure for the Sunny Land—while in his room and in bed—he was conscious that the unpleasant excitement of his mind and nervous system was greatly subdued. A tranquil feeling seemed to pervade his whole being. He felt for the first time that he was prepared for the interview, when his wife suddenly appeared to him. Seating herself on the side of his bed she conversed with him freely respecting his situation, telling him not to allow his mind to dwell on their separation; that their earthly relations had been interrupted for wise purposes, and that, in this world, at least, she could no longer be to him a constant companion. In the course of the interview she referred him to a lady residing in Southold, whom he did not remember ever to have seen, and told him to marry her.

On the following morning Mr. Jennings found himself in a calm and agreeable frame of mind. The gloom that had veiled his spirit had been totally dissipated, and he felt light-hearted and cheerful. Subsequently he addressed the lady referred to, and without having seen her made proposals of marriage, which were promptly *rejected*. A few days after, while Jennings was conversing with his uncle, Mr. James Richmond, he remarked that he was still sure of securing his object; and then, with some reluctance, and with a feeling of unusual solemnity, he related the spiritual experience already described. Mr. Jennings married this same lady some eight or ten years since, and the union has been productive of much happiness.—*The Spiritual Telegraph, 7th.*

How to Identify a Man.

A colored man, named Jackson, residing at Weeksville, was brought before Justice Curtis, in Brooklyn, lately convicted of committing an assault and battery upon a man named Alger, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and to ten days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or in default of paying the fine, to be imprisoned three months.

Jackson's defence was that Alger was stealing his horse, and that he struck and butted him so that he could swear to the man when brought up for the offence. He went into a very elaborate argument to prove the utility of the mode adopted by him, but it seemed to aggravate the offence in the mind of the Justice.

Jackson has made a complaint against Alger for stealing his horse, before Justice Smith.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ An inquest was held by Abraham Carlock, one of the coroners of the County of Bergen, N. J., upon the body of Peter Taylor, a well known and much respected citizen of Fort Lee, N. J. He had wandered from his home while deranged. He was found on Friday last lying dead near the shore of the Hudson, one mile above Fort Lee. The Jury found that he came to his death by wounds inflicted with a razor upon the left arm while laboring under delirium.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, June 9, 6—P. M.

ASHES—Can be purchased at $7 for Pearls, and $6@$6 12½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.; but they are in very slack request at these quotations.

COFFEE—A lively inquiry helps to reduce the available supply and to strengthen prices. The sales since our last have been to a liberal extent, including Java at 14⅝c.@15c.; Rio at 11c.@11½; St. Domingo at 9⅞c.@10c.; and Bahia at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 2,200 bales at 10⅞c. for Upland Middling; 11@11⅛c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other qualities, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues brisk and buoyant. The demand is good, less so for home use than for export, while prices are on the advance. The receipts are ample, but receivers are not eager to sell, and there is no pressure of supplies on the market. The sales since our last, comprising about 14,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 35@$5 25
Ordinary State	5 35@ 5 55
Straight State	5 55@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 25
Inferior to good Michigan	5 00@ 5 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 80@ 6 05
Common to Good Ohio	5 90@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan	5 60@ 5 80
Fancy Ohio	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 85
Fancy Genesee	6 35@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 80@10 00

Canadian is doing better, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@$8 ℔ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales, since our last, comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6@$8 50 and $10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 10@$4 70 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty fair request at $2 95 for Pennsylvania; $3 for Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is rather sparingly offered, and is in fair request at steady rates. Poor lots are plenty and dull, with a tendency downward. The sales since our last embrace about 35,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 74; Western Red (club) at $1 69; Southern White at $1 72; and Jersey Red at $1 62½ ℔ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 6,200 bushels at 81c. for Northern, and 76c for poor Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and tolerable firm at 36c.@37½c. for Ohio and Lake; 35c.@36c. for State; and 32c.@35c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Corn is more abundant, and though pretty actively sought after, prices are [illegible]. The sales since our last amount to about [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for [illegible] Southern Yellow, [illegible] for Southern, [illegible] for round Yellow, [illegible] for sound Western Mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—50 bales brought, in lots, 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Some [illegible] tons Scotch Pig were taken at $31 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LARD—Quiet and unsettled in price.

LIME—Dull at Saturday's quotations.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry exists at full prices, but the scantiness of stock prevents an active business. Cuba Muscovado, 56c.@60c.; other kinds proportionately high ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine is selling in lots at 38c.@39c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in much more demand and is decidedly dearer,—the sales since our last comprising over 2,100 bbls., in lots, closing irregularly at from $18 75@$19 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for prime Mess; and $15 25@$15 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9¼c.@9½c. for Hams, 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, and 8c.@8½c. for Rough sides, ℔ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¼c.@10¼c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard continues quiet and languid, the sales since our last having reached about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 425 bbls. at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. Mess; $9 50@$12 for repacked do., and $12@$13 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$18 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 23c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 50 tcs. sold at $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is hardly as active, but it is quite as firm. The sales since our last amounted to about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@9⅝c.; and 350 boxes Havana, at from 8c.@9½c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,000 lbs. Prime were reported at old rates.

WHISKY—There have been 385 bbls. Ohio and Prison obtained at 25½c.@25¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite active, so far as related to Breadstuffs, but otherwise rather tame. For Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Heavy Goods, mainly 21s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

[illegible]

$1,000,000 TO LOAN [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1856.

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☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

☞ An immense gathering of the citizens of New-York assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, in the expectation of hearing a speech from Gov. REEDER; but, disappointed in that hope by the non-arrival of the Governor, improvised a demonstration which was surpassed only by the great SUMNER meeting in the same place. Full five thousand persons were present, and $3,000 were collected on the spot as material aid for the struggling people of Kansas. A committee of citizens will be appointed to collect further subscriptions. During the evening, addresses were delivered with great effect by Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio, Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, and others, and no little interest was created by the appearance upon the platform of Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, who have borne a prominent part in the troubles in Kansas. The demonstration was throughout hearty and spontaneous, and expressed the sentiment of New-York.

☞ Both Houses of Congress met yesterday, but only the Senate had a quorum. The bill to amend the Naturalization law was made the special order for Saturday next in that body. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced his bill to bring Kansas under the Territorial Government of Nebraska, which led to a debate between that gentleman and Mr. DOUGLAS as to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. FOOT then made a speech on the bill amending the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

☞ Our latest dispatches from Kansas represent a most deplorable state of affairs in that Territory. A serious collision had taken place between the Free-State men and Capt. PATTES' Company, in which the latter seem to have got the worst of it. The Pro-Slavery accounts of the affair are stated to be greatly exaggerated.

☞ We learn from the St. Louis papers that Col. BENTON has signified his acceptance of the nomination for Governor of Missouri.

Southern Sentiment.

We see it stated in sundry quarters that it is unjust to charge upon *the South* the responsibility for the brutal assault of BROOKS upon SUMNER, inasmuch as the great body of the conservative and rational men in the Slaveholding States condemn and denounce it. We hear of individual instances in which Southern men pronounce it a cowardly outrage, and brand the perpetrator of it with disgrace and ignominy. We have no doubt this is substantially true, but it amounts to nothing in view of practical results. It could scarcely be otherwise than that sensible and conservative men everywhere should condemn such an outrage as this, and we do not doubt that at the South, as at the North, such men denounce and deplore it. Neither have we any doubt that the same men in the slaveholding States disapprove and from the bottom of their hearts regret the invasion of Kansas and the outrageous violation of all justice and right which has been there practiced for the purpose of fastening Slavery upon that Territory. But the fatal difficulty in the case is, that this class of men are utterly *without influence*. There is not a Congressional District in a slaveholding State where they could pass resolutions denouncing the brutality of BROOKS or the savage lawlessness of the Border Ruffians. The whole *political strength* of the slaveholding States is on the other side, and it overbears moderate and conservative men. They count for nothing in the political action of the South. They have no voice whatever in the election of Members of Congress, of Governors, of members of the State Legislature, or of any other prominent and influential officers.

This, indeed, is the root of the whole evil that the Slaveholding class, small as it is, should have obtained, by its energy, its unity and its audacious resort to all the means necessary for the accomplishment of its ends, so complete an ascendency over the people of the Slaveholding States as to impose upon them the most entire subserviency to their views and their interests. It is very common to suppose that the great mass of the white People of the South are Slaveholders. *Nothing could be further from the truth.* The immense majority of the whites at the South hold no slaves. We have compiled from the Census Returns, published by the Government a year or two since, the following statement upon this subject. In the first column of this table will be found the whole number of *Slaveholders* in each of the Southern States; and in the last column is given the *aggregate white population* of each State. This will show at once the proportion between the two classes:—

States.	Slaveholders in each.	White Population.
Alabama	29,295	426,514
Arkansas	5,999	162,189
District of Columbia	1,477	37,941
Delaware	809	71,169
Florida	3,520	47,203
Georgia	38,456	521,572
Kentucky	38,385	761,413
Louisiana	20,670	255,491
Maryland	16,040	417,943
Mississippi	23,116	295,718
Missouri	19,185	592,004
North Carolina	28,303	553,028
South Carolina	25,596	274,563
Tennessee	33,864	756,836
Texas	7,747	154,034
Virginia	55,063	894,800
Total	347,525	6,222,418

From this statement, drawn from official sources, it will be seen that there is not a single *Slaveholding State in the Union, in which the* SLAVEHOLDERS *constitute* ONE-TENTH *part of the aggregate* FREE WHITE *population*. In South Carolina, where the Slaveholding class is relatively the most numerous, out of a white population of 274,563 only 25,596—*less than one-tenth*—are Slaveholders. Yet in every one of these States the Slaveholders wield the whole political power,—make just such laws as their own interests require or their own projects dictate, and hold the great body of the white population in a condition of political subserviency quite as absolute as that of their Slaves! Only *one-seventeenth* of the aggregate free white population of the South are Slaveholders;—yet they have usurped the whole political power of that section:—they fill all offices of honor and of power from their own number:—they tolerate no utterance of opinions which they do not approve:—they hold the free whites who do not belong to their order in a condition of absolute vassalage;—and we hear nothing from that region, upon any subject, except as uttered in their interest and at their dictation. They constitute a dominant and ruling OLIGARCHY,—held together like the feudal barons of the middle ages by a community of interest and of sentiment, and acting together always for the promotion of their common ends.

This is the reason why the voice of the South is always unanimous upon every question in which Slavery is involved. It is not because the whole white population has a common interest in that subject,—but because *it is ruled by those who have.* Whatever men may think at the South about the Border Ruffians and about BROOKS, they are compelled to keep silent, or else approve. Hence it is that meetings are held all over the Southern States, at which resolutions are passed indorsing the conduct of BROOKS and threatening Northern men with similar violence if they dare utter their convictions concerning Slavery. And the only remedy for this state of things,—the only action that can release the *white population of the South*, as well as of the whole country, from this odious and tyrannical domination, is the political overthrow of the Oligarchy by which it is maintained.

Temperance Matters.

We called attention some days since to the meeting of the State Temperance Society to be held at Albany on the 18th inst., and took that occasion to state certain opinions which we supposed would be entertained and expressed by members of the Society, in regard to the course proper to be pursued in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. The *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, an organ of the Society, published in this City and edited by its Secretary, Rev. Dr. MARSH, has seen fit to misrepresent this paragraph, as well as the general course of the TIMES upon this subject, in the grossest and most unwarrantable manner. It professes to present its substance in the following words:

> "In the *Times* of the 14th ult. is a piece of unusual misrepresentation. The writer and editor summons the Temperance Host of the State to the annual meeting of the State Society at Albany in June, on the ground that the temperance men of the State are divided into two parties; the one are for pushing to extremities the Prohibitory law, resolved that they will have that or nothing—and *for which he thinks, they may labor forever, in vain;* the other are for *more rational measures—a well regulated traffic; a stringent license system; granting the community the privilege of buying and drinking some, under proper limitations; the only rational system.* Now we do not believe a word of all this. There are doubtless gentlemen who stand on this latter ground who call themselves temperance men (and who calls himself an anti-temperance man?) but they are not the men who attend temperance Conventions, or will lift a finger to promote the cause."

We must take the liberty of saying to Rev. Dr. MARSH that this paragraph is utterly untrue. We have used no such language as he puts in our mouth. We have attributed no such opinions to Temperance men as he alleges. We have never said that the one portion of the party might labor for a Prohibitory law "forever in vain,"—nor that the other believed a license law "the only rational system." These are gross perversions of our language,—the more inexcuseable because they must have been deliberate and intentional. Our language was too explicit to be thus misunderstood. And to prove this we here reprint what we said upon each of the two points specified. We first spoke of those who still insist upon total Prohibition or nothing—thus:—

> *From the Daily Times, May 14.*
>
> On one side it is said that Temperance men can do nothing but insist upon the total prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating drinks:—that having committed themselves to this principle it is impossible for them to recede:—that temporary defeats are what all who labor in a good cause must expect:—that they cannot, under any circumstances, so far compromise their position as to assent to the enactment of any license law whatever:—and that they have only, therefore, to *do nothing*, until they can pass and maintain a prohibitory law. When that time will come, they cannot say:—but *that it will come eventually they have full faith.* Especially if the traffic in liquor should be left entirely free, they believe *the whole community would become so thoroughly aroused by its evil results, that they would demand its total prohibition.*

Where does Dr. MARSH find in this statement of their views, anything to justify his assertion that we think those who hold these views will "labor forever in vain." Of others in the Temperance Party we spoke thus:

> On the other hand there are many Temperance men who think that the experiment would be doubtful in its issue, and altogether too costly in its process. That the tide of death which flows from intemperance should be left to sweep over the land without a single effort to check or restrain it, in order to demonstrate the necessity of stopping it altogether, they deem unjust and cruel in the last degree. They believe it is wise to prevent as much evil as possible,—*to do as much good as the circumstances of the case will admit,*—and not to abandon all effort because everything cannot be accomplished at once. They believe in the maxim that half a loaf is better than no bread: that it is worth while to diminish the amount of liquor consumed, even if its consumption cannot be wholly and instantly prevented. As to the *principle* involved in a license law, they agree substantially with the views presented in Governor CLARK's first message,—that they are prohibitory in their nature, and differ from those which enact total prohibition only in degree.
>
> They are willing to prohibit the sale of liquor *in part*, if they cannot do it wholly,—believing that every step thus gained is in the right path,—that positive good is done to individuals and to society by preventing the sale of a single gallon of liquor,—and that it is the duty of the friends of Temperance *to do all they can* in this direction.

Now where does Dr. MARSH find anything in this paragraph to justify him in the assertion that we represented these men as holding "a license system,"—a "well-regulated traffic" to be "the only rational system"—or as being "more rational" than Prohibition? We attributed to them no such sentiments. There is not a syllable in the language used that can justify such an assertion. And we leave Dr. MARSH to vindicate, as he best can, the gross perversion of our words, to which he seems to have resorted because their plain and palpable meaning would not sustain the attack upon the TIMES which he had determined to make.

Dr. MARSH denies that there is any difference of opinion among Temperance men as to the course proper to be pursued. We infer, therefore, that they are unanimous in favor of *doing nothing*, until they can secure the enactment of a Prohibitory Law;—that they will not consent to any *restriction* of the liquor traffic whatever, until they can secure its total prohibition;—that until they can procure the enactment of a law which shall make it a crime to sell a glass of beer or wine to be drunk at dinner, they will not assent to one which will punish a man for selling rum to a brutal drunkard already half-maddened by liquor, and ready upon the slightest additional stimulus to murder his wife and children. We understand Dr. MARSH to say, by implication, that the principles of the Temperance Party will not permit them to recognize any distinction between these two cases;—that they cannot consent to any *partial* prohibition whatever;—that they must have the whole or nothing. It is true the Doctor covers up his opinion upon the subject somewhat. He does not say openly and frankly that these are his views. He states the matter thus:

> "The truth is, a *well-regulated* traffic, always excepting the traffic allowed in the late Prohibitory Law, is out of the question. As well talk of *well-regulated* poisoning by strychnine, or *well-regulated* counterfeiting, or well-regulated *immorality* of any sort. If the traffic is morally wrong, and it has so been pronounced by temperance men since 1833, then *there is no good regulation of it at all, because a regulation permits it, which is not a good.*"

The question, as it is now to be met, is not one of "regulation" at all. Temperance men hoodwink themselves, or permit others to do it for them, when they endeavor by the adroit use of this word, to conceal the real issue which circumstances have compelled them to meet. The decision of the Court of Appeals was against Prohibition. Until that Court is overthrown, or the Constitution changed, we can have no law which shall prohibit the sale of liquor in the State at the time of its enactment. This is a "fixed fact,"—which no amount of zeal on the part of Temperance men can possibly change; and the question for them to decide is, whether, during the interval that must elapse before this can be done, they will have any law upon the subject,—whether they will do anything to *stay* or *restrict* the liquor traffic,—or whether they will leave it to desolate the land with the full sweep of its unchecked fury. Dr. MARSH intimates that they will choose the latter alternative:—that they will do nothing to prohibit the sale of liquor *in part*, lest they should thus *permit* the sale of what is *not* prohibited. He should bear in mind that if this is so, they will also, by refusing to prohibit the liquor traffic *in part*, "permit" it to a still greater extent. We do not propose to contest the rightfulness of this position, which Dr. MARSH thinks the Temperance Party design to take,—but merely to state it for his consideration and that of the public in general.

Dr. MARSH, in the same article from which we have already quoted, makes also the following statement concerning the TIMES:

> "This commanding and influential paper has often been for us and often against us. It has at times been greatly relied upon, and then suddenly has been like a broken tooth. His Honor, the chief editor, was placed by the Temperance men in the second office in the State, and then suddenly and sorely disappointed them. To-day he has been for Prohibitory law, and then for moral suasion, or a high-licensed and well-regulated traffic, if such a thing there can be."

Dr. MARSH must excuse us for characterizing this paragraph as utterly without foundation. The files of the TIMES are at his service. We defy him to find in them the slightest evidence of the inconsistency which he charges upon us. We have been uniformly in favor of a Prohibitory law, or of the nearest approach to it which the decisions of our Courts and the public sentiment of the State would permit. We have not, it is true, always felt constrained to obey the dictation, or follow the example, of those leaders in the Temperance Party who assume to control its political action:—but we have given even them no just ground for complaint, nor has the course of the TIMES been otherwise than consistent upon this subject. We challenge Dr. MARSH to the proof of his assertions.

Brooks in the Mexican War.

The Southern journals have a great deal to say about BROOKS having fought gallantly in Mexico as an officer in the South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. We have before us an authentic list of the officers of that regiment, with the promotions, and the names of those who were wounded, in which we find the name of PRESTON S. BROOKS, and opposite the name the words, "Absent recruiting." If we recollect aright, however, BROOKS was with the regiment at the siege of Vera Cruz, where all the fighting was done by the artillery, and we know that he was in command of his company in the City of Mexico, after all the fighting in the Valley was over, and also in San Angel, where, a correspondent informs us, he distinguished himself by gallantly discharging the six barrels of his revolver into a crowd of men and women in the market-place, for some fancied insult to his dignity. It is probably to this circumstance that the Southern journals allude when they speak of his services in the war.

A Good Beginning.

We understand that the Commissioners for laying out the Central Park have determined to accept the plans for the improvement of that great work, made by Lieut. VIELE, to be modified as circumstances may hereafter require.

Mr. VIELE's plan has been exhibited freely during the past six months, and has been very generally approved. By its adoption the Commissioners will be able very soon to give our citizens an opportunity of appreciating one of the first advantages of the park, in affording them what is greatly needed, a good drive within the limits of the City. The grand circuit of the park, according to the plan adopted, affords a drive five miles in extent, and as the avenue will be made to conform to the natural undulations of the surface, it can be made in a very short time and at a very inconsiderable expense. It is time that the park were inclosed, trees planted, and a movement made towards the realization of the hopes of the people who have been so long looking forward, with fond anticipations, to the creation of a great Metropolitan Park. It only needs that this superb design should be tolerably well fulfilled, to render New-York in a few years worthy to be called the Magnificent. There are all the elements of grandeur and beauty lying ready at our hands to be made use of, and it will require a good deal of bungling and mismanagement to defraud us of one of the most noble and beautiful places of recreation and healthful enjoyment that any city in the world can boast of.

Transit to California.

As our Government has recognized the Walker rule in Nicaragua, the first practical advantage to be thought of is the reopening of regular half-monthly communications between the Atlantic States and California over the Isthmus of Nicaragua. The immediate importance of this is not, perhaps, so great as the contingent; for while the Panama route remains unmolested by native outbreaks in New-Granada, or accidental obstructions to the Railway, the mails, treasure and immigrants are insured at least one means of getting to and from the Golden State. But the country should undoubtedly make certain of both routes, and although Mr. MORGAN has placed a monthly steamer on each side, and the transit across Nicaragua is now unmolested, the arrangement is neither as permanent nor extensive as it is desirable it should be.

We are not sure as to the prospect of a very prompt alteration in the present schedule, but it will certainly come, and it may be, if Commodore VANDERBILT should consent to alight from his high horse and resume the practical business temper and good sense which usually characterize his management of steamboat jobs, it will be made to the profit of his stockholders in the now charterless Nicaragua Transit Company.

The case, as we understand it, is something like this: On the first news that WALKER had annulled his charter, for well-known abuses and short-comings which the old Government of Nicaragua, but for want of proper spirit, would long since have visited with forfeiture, Mr. VANDERBILT repaired to Washington and making complaint to the Government that "one WILLIAM WALKER" had interfered with his *American* property, demanded redress from Mr. MARCY. The Secretary could not immediately afford it. He could see no valid claim to haste on the part of the Transit people, as they had themselves but recently interfered with the action of the Administration against the young fillibuster. However, he promised to look into the matter, and on a comparison of dates and referring to Lord CLARENDON's recent explanation in Parliament, we find he did propose to Mr. CRAMPTON to make common cause against WALKER.

Meanwhile VANDERBILT returned to New-York with some misgivings, and forthwith tied up his steamers. These *were*, in one sense, American property, and he had the right to do with it as he might deem either wise or expedient to his ends. The other property on the Transit route was Nicaraguan property, to be reached only through the laws and decrees or voluntary consent of that Government. Neither that nor the steamers here were corporate property by virtue of any law or charter from the State of New-York or the United States. The latter could only be held in the nature of joint-stock property, under an association without grant, and acting as common partners in trade.

However, Mr. VANDERBILT would have his own way, and so directed the affairs of the Company as though nothing had occurred, preserving the fiction of a Charter and an annual election of Directors, until the 31st May, when $124,000 of the obligations of the concern fell due. These were based on a mortgage of the two steamers on the Atlantic side, tied up at the dock in New-York, and worth three-fold the money. He, thereupon, caused the steamers *to be voted to himself* by his Board of so-called Directors, for the sum of the mortgage, promising to return them *to the Company* (if anything of the sort happens to be proved in legal shape) some months or a year hence, on repayment of the money. But it so chanced that the Trustees to the mortgage were VANDERBILT's rival in steam-line jobbing, CHARLES MORGAN, and Mr. G. A. HOYT, neither of whom could very well consent to such title under such circumstances. And so the *Northern Light* and *Star of the West* are advertised to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in regular foreclosure of the mortgage.

This brings us back to the main point—the reëstablishment of the semi-monthly line to California *viâ* Nicaragua. Here are two of the best boats of the old line to be sold—"cheap for cash," it may be, though at no such price as $124,000 for the two—and the probability is, they will be bought either by MORGAN or VANDERBILT. If by the former, his new line, with the full complement of four steamers, two on each side, will be complete, as soon as one of the three on this side can be sent round the Horn to San Juan on the Pacific. And the shareholders in the Nicaragua Transit Company will get all the purchase money over and above the mortgage. If bought by VANDERBILT, either for himself or these shareholders, and due concessions are made in the right direction and the proper spirit, we doubt not the old line may be placed in *statu quo ante bellum*, which, being interpreted, means "as you were," and your duty acknowledged to the power that gave you corporate existence.

☞ The Eternal Naval Retiring Board was up again before the Senate yesterday. Mr. FOOT was in favor of correcting the errors of the bill, and started the novel doctrine that the President had no constitutional authority to remove a Commissioned Officer of the Army or Navy, except in obedience to a law of Congress or the decision of a Court Martial.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS came out with a clean bill of health last night, and gave hearty promise of strength during the coming Summer. There was an entire change of performance—tight-rope, ballet, and pantomime. The last mentioned was the feature of the evening, and a very jovial one too. It is described as an entirely new, serio-comic pantomime, in three tableaux, invented by JEROME RAVEL, and called "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape." The fun of the piece turns on the antics of the pet ape Pongo, who, by taking a share in everything that is going on, produces an amusing state of confusion, and excites the wrath of a variety of demonstrative individuals. The sentiment of the piece comes from an incident by which Pongo loses his life. He dresses himself in a white coat and a straw hat, and sits in his master's chair, where he is unfortunate enough to receive the dagger of an assassin—intended for the biped, not the quadruped. The writhings of the unfortunate beast, and his dumb affection whilst in the agony of death are minutely and pathetically delineated by Mr. MARZETTI, who in this peculiar department of zoology appears to be well studied.

The piece is agreeably diversified with character dances, and is nicely put on the stage. It has, we think, the elements of popularity, and will, doubtless, be a welcome addition to the repertoire of these talented artists.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

☞ The Hard-Shells met last night in General Committee, and by resolutions ratified the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, and adopted its platform. They professed their entire satisfaction with the half loaf thrown to them by their Southern masters.

☞ The Union Club (Hards) appointed T. A. GLOVER their marshal for the big ratification, and agreed to serenade all the larger politicians of their breed after the Park meeting breaks up. They raised $200 to pay expenses.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION met last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, and unanimously adopted resolutions ratifying the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. A number of speeches were made on the occasion.

☞ THE FIFTH-WARD DEMOCRATS, irrespective of "shell," organized a club at the Fifth-Ward House last evening, at which they chose L. B. HART, Esq., President.

☞ THE TENTH-WARD DEMOCRATS met at the Tenth-Ward House last evening, and organized a club by choosing N. MCLOUD, Esq., President. Both Hards and Softs participated in the meeting and fraternized most lovingly.

The Girls' Normal School.

The public inauguration of the Girls' Daily Normal School took place yesterday afternoon at the lecture room of the Hall of the Board of Education. The school has been in operation for about two months, and has at present about 120 young ladies in attendance, divided into four classes. The Chairman of the Normal School Committee, W. H. NEILSON, Esq., presided, supported by Dr. WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, and Mr. WEBB, of the Committee. Every part of the rooms was crowded.

Professor G. W. CURTISS directed the musical exercises.

Mr. NEILSON delivered an address setting forth the proposed policy of the school, urging many well-considered reasons in favor of its adoption as a part of our educational system.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT followed. He spoke of the usefulness of a school for the proper culture of teachers in their profession, and urged that all restrictions, except those of scholarship, should be removed from the terms of admission. As at present organized, all pupils admitted to the Daily Normal School must declare their intention to become teachers, or they cannot be admitted. This restriction has prevented the admission of many very intelligent applicants from the various Ward Schools, and made it necessary to establish a lower grade of scholarship than is desirable as the basis of admission.

Mr. NEILSON commended the teachers for their intelligent coöperation with the Committee in the organization of the School, and stated that the pupils from Miss GOLDY's School (No. 34, in Broome-street—eleven in number) were the most advanced of all the pupils admitted.

The Male Department has not yet been organized, as the Female Academy affords all the facilities required, with the exception of the matter of training in the art and science of teaching.

The establishment of a Normal Professorship in the Free Academy would accomplish all that is necessary for a complete professional education of male teachers.

A change in the plan of the Girls' Daily Normal School, so as to make it similar to the Free Academy, with the addition of a normal department for the education of those pupils who wish to adopt the teachers' profession, would secure the permanent and healthful organization of the new institution.

The occasion closed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. LUDLOW.

☞ In Primary School No. 54, which is kept in the basement of a wooden church, six classes are taught in one small room. The locks to the doors are out of order, and the boys outside make the window-panes targets to fire stones at. While the late examination was proceeding, a stone came whizzing through the window and struck a visitor on the breast. A few days before, a loaf of bread came through the window and hit one of the teachers on the head. Where are the School Officers? Shame on them for their neglect.

☞ Any one who rides in a Fourth-avenue stage, above Union-square, at present, gets considerably more than a sixpence worth of riding. The cobble-stones are so artistically uneven that the passenger rides not only in the stage but all over the stage. One jolt sends him flying into his neighbor's lap, in the northeast corner of the vehicle; another deposits him in the southwestern extremity, and in this way he proceeds on a much longer journey than was contemplated. We think this stage company should collect double fare while the street remains in this condition.

☞ The Messrs. CARTER have purchased the "Collamore House," and have commenced already the work of alteration, fitting it for a bookstore.

LONG ISLAND.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MONDAY. Before Judge Rockwell and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

HENRY A. KENT, Foreman.

Philip Brady,	Hy. P. Freeman,	James Hall,
Henry Chicas,	Nicholas Wyckoff,	Bernard Sidden,
Alder S. Crowell,	Abner S. Richards,	Ezra Bushnell,
Wm. Warren,	Daniel Pryor,	James King,
Peter Kelly,	Nathaniel Mills,	Henry T. Tabor,
Edmund Driggs,	Luther Eames,	Wm. Poole.
	Peter Collyar.	

Judge ROCKWELL, in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that he did not deem it judicious to find more indictments against liquor dealers under his construction of the law; that a sufficient number had already been indicted to test it.

The Jury then retired to their labors.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board held a meeting yesterday morning, when it was resolved hereafter to hold their daily meetings at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 9 o'clock A. M., as heretofore.

A large number of nuisances were reported by Health Wardens, and orders were given for their abatement.

The Board also declare that all cow-sheds and stables complained of as nuisances, must be removed.

The Juvenile Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

You stated in your paper yesterday morning, under the heading of an appeal to the benevolent, that there are a very numerous class of girls that are permitted, by the laxity of our laws, to grow up in our midst, who, before they arrive at a ripe womanhood, too often become the most degraded of prostitutes, and call upon the benevolent to make some effort to save them. The truth of this, surely no one will for a moment dispute. In response, please say that the New-York Juvenile Asylum offers to every poor street peddler, every friendless beggar, or unprotected boy and girl in the City of New-York a home, and a good home, in the country [illegible], also, a good English education, a trade—and the boys at 21 [illegible], and the girls at 18 [illegible]; and it should be publicly known that, while the present arrangements of this Institution [illegible], there is not a shadow of a reason [illegible] one of the class referred to should be found in our streets. [illegible] girls, in particular, they are receiving applications from the best families almost daily. All that is wanted is the children. Their House of Reception is No. 39 West Thirteenth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ALF.

A chloroform robbery in a hotel took place in the Galt House, Louisville, last week. Capt. W[illegible] of New-Orleans, was stupefied with chloroform as he lay asleep, and $1,500 taken from his person. Money not recovered.

Two merchants of New-Orleans—[illegible] and CUDDY—fought a duel at Pass Christian the other day. CUDDY was the challenger, and was killed by the ball passing through his body. The challenged party was also wounded.

It is reported that Dr. LORD is about to resign the Presidency of Dartmouth College—cause not stated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN opens the Straw Hat Season for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty cannot be equaled in New-York. Besides the East India Hat, confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment includes Leghorns, Panamas, Cantons, English [illegible], brown and white [illegible], and many other braids. The styles, shapes and sizes, are as diversified as the fabrics themselves, the crowns varying in height, and the brims in breadth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white [illegible] Hats, for young men and boys, are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no styles of face, no eccentricity of taste, that has not been catered for in procuring this superb assortment of Summer fabrics.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will [illegible] weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. S. [illegible], Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to sell at auction THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VERDE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first class cabinet furniture, worth from [illegible] to $50,000, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will upon examination, be found to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed with care at a reasonable charge.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at, and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway and [illegible]-st., have, at great expense, completed and [illegible] their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY, LADIES will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; far more expeditious and easier than tapestry or painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. THE SIMPLEST GLASS VESSEL CAN BE DECORATED TO RESEMBLE THE FINEST PAINTED CHINA. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $3. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

HOW THE OPPONENTS ROAR AND SNAP! WHO CARES?—COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER (FREE FROM POISON,) for the destruction of moths, mosquitos, fleas, flies, bedbugs, plant-insects, vermin on fowls, and all insects. Costar's Exterminator, the only article that effectually clears, (without danger or stench,) rats, Croton bugs, cockroaches, ants, &c. Costar's Bedbug Exterminator. Costar's Fly Paper. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the most magnificent collection of FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL GOODS ever imported into this country. These goods were all manufactured by the Japanese, and are beautiful novelties. This sale affords an opportunity for the purchase of the rare and beautiful never before offered.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., 377 and 379 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL EYES OF ALL COLORS—SUPERIOR to the imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearance they conform exactly to the natural eye, can be inserted without pain, and worn without uneasiness. The Profession supplied. Consultations as heretofore, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. [illegible] Broadway. J. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS. Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New-York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 490 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Advice in all cases gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

HATS! HATS! FOR THE SUMMER.—NOW IS the time to call on LEARY and get one of his elegant Summer Hats; his Drab, Beaver, Panama, and Straw, are just the articles for these hot days; got up in the best styles, and sold at the usual low prices for which LEARY is celebrated, at the old stand corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all the famous Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!

Superb English velvet carpets, 11s. per yard.

English tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.

Beautiful ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE VOLCANIC REPEATING CARBINE FIRES THIRTY SHOTS per minute. The best hunting gun in the world, and the only one that is sure fire under all circumstances. J. W. POST, Sole Agent, No. 22 John-st.

ATTEND THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Japanese Curiosities THIS MORNING at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO'S.

GO TO LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Are the Public Aware—Of the danger of being poisoned by

IMPURE SODA-WATER?

From chemical analysis of various samples of Soda Water recently made, the following astounding facts have been elicited: Specimens obtained from the most respectable establishments in this City, have been found strongly impregnated with COPPER, LEAD AND BRASS. The active poisonous properties of these metals are universally known. Soda Water, from its nature, will act upon the abovenamed metals when it comes in contact with them, either in the fountains, taps, couplings, pipes, air vessels or draft-tubes. The public, therefore, are earnestly cautioned not to drink Soda Water, unless the apparatus in each and all its parts are lined with pure solid Banca Tin, in which case the water must be always pure. Notice.—When the interior of the fountains or other parts are simply washed with tin, it speedily wears off, and the copper rapidly corrodes. Having my arrangements completed to manufacture pure Soda Water, free from all metallic poisons, the public are invited to inspect my new Soda Water fountains, which are more perfect in all their parts than any yet produced, either in this City or any other.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
And No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

A Wise Suggestion.—Some one has hinted to our City Government that every engine house in the City should be furnished with a portion of the RUSSIA SALVE, that our noble firemen who are constantly exposed to burns and bruises of every description, may have the means of immediate relief at hand. It is manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all Druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

A Cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility.—Those who wish to find the most efficacious remedy for these complaints, will never regret a fair trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. They contain no Alcohol.

Beautiful Country Residence to Let for the Season, READY FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, about two miles above Hurl Gate, nearly opposite Riker's Island. There is a fine harbor, wharf, and depth of water for the largest vessel; also, bathing shore, excellent fishing, &c. The prospect and advantages and health of the residence are believed to be unsurpassed. The mansion large and comfortable, water basins, closet, &c., with sufficient out-houses, carriage house, green-house with plants, ice house now filled, &c.; vegetable, fruit and flower garden, in complete order, and over 20 acres of lawn, facing along the Sound, with old forest, fruit and ornamental trees, orchards, &c. It is easy of access, within an hour's drive of the City, and two miles from Mott Haven Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. The communication can also be made by the Second or Third-av. Railroad, or by steamboats. The approach is a mile through an elegant private road, branching from the main road, running along the grounds of Mr. Denison and Mr. Delafield, and ends at the dwelling now offered to let, and which has been in the occupancy of the former owner, Mr. Leggett, over 20 years. Rent moderate.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

Freedom's Call!—The citizens of the NINTH WARD, without distinction of party, who condemn the late BRUTAL ASSAULT at WASHINGTON on SENATOR SUMNER, and who sympathize with the FRIENDS OF KANSAS in their efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and to restrict Slave Territory to its present limits, are requested to meet at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock, to express their sentiments in regard to the same. At the call of many citizens.

Several addresses may be expected.
Ladies are invited.

ALFRED BRUSH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
AUG. F. DOW,
Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious fevers, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels [illegible] from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of iodide of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

[illegible] Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., No. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Lovet's Wahpene, an Indian Vegetable Preparation—Will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call at No. 762 Broadway, New-York, and see the proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of WAHPENE.

Rev. Dr. Hannah—One of the Representatives of the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, will preach in the Greene-st. M. E. Church THIS EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

Wakefield.—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 2, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—Southerners and others desiring city board in a pleasant Summer location, can obtain it with a Southern family, in a new house containing all modern improvements. The whole of the second floor will be let separately or together, furnished or unfurnished; also handsome front basement, lately occupied as a physician's office. Spanish and English spoken. Apply at No. 1[illegible] 7th-av., 1 door above 13th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT STATEN ISLAND—A strictly private family residing at Clifton a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing, will accommodate 3 or 4 single gentlemen, doing business in the City, from 4 to 6 months. Unexceptionable references required. Address W., box No. 747, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A roomy, airy front basement. Also other rooms. House highly comfortable; modern improvements. No. 1 Albion-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find good board and pleasant rooms in a quiet New-England family, at No. 64 State-st.; location near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A desirable table and agreeable home will be furnished, and at reasonable prices, to agreeable parties.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with spacious front rooms on the 2d floor and board in a genteel family; very pleasantly located near the ferries. Apply at No. 59 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 25 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within an hour's ride of the City, by a family without children—four rooms required. Address L. J., Box No. 3157, Post-Office, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO LET.—A genteel family, residing in 8th-st., very near Broadway, would rent, without board, a handsomely furnished parlor and two sleeping rooms adjoining; also, one single room, to gentlemen desiring a permanent and genteel home. No children or boarders. House has every modern convenience. Address, with real name, "W.," Box No. 89 Post-Office.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depau-row, two large front rooms, handsomely furnished, with fine pantries attached, to let to gentlemen and their wives, with board. Also, accommodations for two single gentlemen. House first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A farmhouse preferred—where there is plenty of ground [illegible] near a depôt or steamboat landing, within one hour's ride of the City. A high, healthy location and plenty of plain country fare wanted for a family of six; [illegible]. Address Box 3,717 New-York Post-Office.

[illegible] BOARDING.—The subscriber, occupying a house delightfully situated on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., can accommodate a few boarders. [illegible] the steamboat-landing but a few minutes' walk, and which leaves for New-York several times [illegible]. References exchanged if required. Apply to Mrs. [illegible] GAGE, Bridgeport, Ct.

FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET—On the first floor, to one or two gentlemen; gas, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 39 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE FOR $350—[illegible] business, suited to a young or old person, clearing $[illegible] yearly. Also, superior little grocery store, 10th-st., $250. Also, splendid barber-shop, 11th-av.—fine shop and trade—$200. Also, $500 cash wanted, on furniture worth $1,500—house up town. Also, partner with $1,000, grocery and feed business, 9th-av.—splendid chance. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as child's nurse and plain sewer, is very fond of children, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation and a comfortable home; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; would have no objection to go with a [illegible]. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two [illegible]; will wash and iron for the baby, or wait on a lady who boards, do plain sewing, or as regular waitress in a small genteel family; wages $5 to $6; the other is 17, a neat sewer, a good nurse; will make herself useful to a lady; gives City reference; wages $4. Call No. 24 East 22d-st., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following servants: A nice, tidy, respectable colored girl, for housework or chamberwork; an experienced Scotch nurse and seamstress, will go to the country; several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, housemaids and waiter-girls, with reliable references, at MANNING'S select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two most respectable young women, one as excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other a neat, tidy chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing and plain sewing—has lived four years in the last place. Can be seen until suited at HENDERSON'S Office, No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; the one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, or nurse and plain seamstress. Both are highly respectable and well recommended young women, and have no objections to go in the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House Buildings, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—To dry nurse an infant, by a woman who is familiar and accustomed to the care of an infant from its birth. Can refer to her last place, where she lived over a year. Will be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 320 6th-av., in 4th story, front room, of Mrs. McCLOSKY.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy, Protestant young woman, as seamstress, chambermaid, or would take care of children. The best of City reference can be given from where she lived for three years. Call at No. 108 (corner of 3d-av.) 17th-st. Can be seen till engaged; third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small family; is a good cook, makes good bread and is a good washer and ironer; speaks good English; will be found a trustworthy person. Has the best of reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near [illegible] st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days No. 251 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant girl, as plain cook, in a small, private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 224 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. Seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family, is a good washer and ironer; would have no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 319 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and plain sewing. No objection to go to the country with a good family. Apply for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very neat, tidy young woman, as seamstress for a private family; is willing to assist or do the chamberwork; she is a good sewer, and has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 435 Greenwich-st., of Mrs. SOUCHERRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By five first-class servants; one as cook and laundress; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; one as waitress. Also, by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as waitress, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as waitress in a private family. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid, a plain sewer or children's nurse. She may be seen and satisfactory testimonials obtained, at No. 309 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. She can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday, at her present employer's, No. 10 West 21st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by an experienced confidential person, (English,) the situation of housekeeper in either a large or small family; is perfectly qualified, and a good needle-woman; first City references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 128 East 26th-st., 3d-av.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS—Who want a teacher for a boy or boys, at home or at teacher's room, will be benefited to secure his services, and will also aid a Theologue. Address THEOLOGUE, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married gentleman with one child; has had 14 years' experience in store and green-house plants, flower and kitchen garden; also in hot and cold grapery and laying out of new grounds; can give the best of City reference. Address J. B., at A. SMITH'S store, seedman and florist, No. 64 White-st., New-York, shall be attended to.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Who has had much experience in teaching, and in which she has been very successful, both in England and America, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family, in or near New-York. She feels competent to teach the English language in all its various branches; also, writing, arithmetic, &c. Satisfactory reference can be obtained if required. Address W. H., Box No. 648 Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED.—A law clerk well acquainted with the general routine of a law office. Salary $3 per week. Also wanted, in the same office, an intelligent lad to perform errands and serve papers. Salary $50 the first year. Address, with name, residence, age and reference, STUDENT, at this office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who, from age and experience, is capable of taking charge of a drug store—of compounding prescriptions neatly, correctly. Application in writing, stating where and with whom services have been rendered. Address S. M. W., Broadway Post Office. P. S.—Salary not less than $300 yearly.

SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—About 15 years old, in an agricultural store, one who writes a good hand, can make himself generally useful and resides with his parents. Salary $50 first year. Address AGRICULTURAL, at the *Daily Times* Office, with real name and address.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters and 2 coachmen. Places procured for book-keepers, conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, men on steamers, railroads, boys for trades, and girls of every description.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business. One that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address J. B. M. office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—In a wine merchant's office; an active intelligent lad, 12 to 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Must write well and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,361 Post-Office.

GOOD GIRLS—Well recommended can have liberal wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 6th av., or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

TO IVORY TURNERS.—Wanted, an Ivory Turner. To a first-rate workman steady employment will be given. Apply at No. 420 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., up stairs.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—About 25 years of age, to assist in a gentlemen's furnishing business; one suiting will find a permanent situation by applying at No. 176 Bowery. Reference required.

COOKS.—Professed cooks, white and colored cooks, men and women cooks, are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st. Also, a gardener.

COOK WANTED—A Protestant, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th av.

LADIES WANTED.—Five or six ladies wanted to sew skirts. Competent sewers preferred. Inquire at the lace and embroidery store No. [illegible] Broadway.

GIRL WANTED—To go a short distance into the country, who is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Apply at No. 122 Sullivan-st.

PLACES PROCURED AT No. 5 EAST BROADWAY—For clerks, school teachers, men to learn trades, porters, bar-keepers and coachmen; men to drive horses and carts, housekeepers and chambermaids, &c. Charges moderate. Apply to GILLEN & CO., Agts.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:
A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF WACOUSTA.
HARDSCRABBLE,
OR
THE FALL OF CHICAGO.
BY MAJOR RICHARDSON,

Author of "Wacousta," "Ecarte," &c. Price 25 cents.

This is an Indian tale of great power, by the author of "Wacousta," who is thought by many to be even superior to Cooper in his delineation of forest scenery and Indian character. The scene of the tale is laid on the very spot where Chicago now stands, and one can hardly realize that what is now a mighty city, was less than fifty years ago a wilderness, filled with savages, and the inhabitants subjected to their atrocities, some of which are so thoroughly described in the work before us.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

ARE YOU TRAVELING?
If so, be sure and supply yourself with
THE GREAT WEST IN 1856.
By JACOB FERRIS. 368 pages. $1 25.
From the Boston Traveller.

It gives a general historic sketch of the West down to the present time, the narrative enlivened with a collection of romantic incidents and exciting adventures shared by the early pioneers. It also contains a reliable account of the first explorations of the Mississippi Valley, compiled from the original manuscripts of the explorers themselves, and which have not heretofore been accessible to the general reader. The volume also gives an accurate account of the Mines of Lake Superior; and its sketch of the topography, &c., of Kansas, gives it a peculiar and added value at the present time.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE "BORDER RUFFIANS" SURRENDER TO
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.

It is, says the St. Louis *Republican*, "brim full of mirth and fun—just the thing for Spring and Summer days. Get the book and go out and lie down in the shade of a noble tree, breathing the fresh air of the country, and take our word for it, you will feel good natured—entirely salubrious, and at peace with all mankind. We have read no volume recently which has tickled us more, or which throughout is so cheerful, so odd, so funny, so gracious in its wit, so deadly to moroseness, and so bracing to every kind sentiment. We commend it to all—and the first portion of it especially to those excellent city folks who have concluded to try a country residence, and to do a little farming on their own account. Many a one of this class will say of the parties described, 'he means me.' For who of the city-bred, when first essaying farming have not committed numerous blunders, and been vexed and annoyed by most amusing mistakes—amusing to spectators, and when depicted by such a humorist as Fred. Cozzens."

SEVENTH THOUSAND NOW READY:
Price, $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL!
DESPOTISM;
OR,
THE LAST DAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.
BY INVISIBLE SAM.

Our orders last week for this novel amounted to over 2,000 copies, and will be filled from our third edition, which is now ready. *If the present demand continue,* 50,000 copies of this great national work will be placed before American readers by the 1st of November next.

WANTED—31 Americans to undertake the delivery of the work in each State.

HALL & WILLSON & REUBEN VOSE, Publishers,
Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal.* For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN—Of this week contains the following original articles: "Captain Armstrong, the '98 Informer"—"A Sketch of the Famine Period"—"Fall of the British Empire"—"The Fillibuster of Nations—British Nobility and Rent-day in India"—"Nomination of Mr. Buchanan"—"Morality and Politics"—"Another Irishman Murdered in Washington"—"Marcy and Clarendon"—"Secrecy of the Know-Nothings Abolished"—"Lecture of Mrs. Luby on the Dances of all Nations"—"Progress of the A. I. E. A. A."—together with letters of Ernest Jones and Charles Dickens—intelligence relating to disturbances in England, William Smith O'Brien, and a complete digest of Irish, English and American news. Office No. 19 Spruce-st., New-York.

READ THIS.—*Persons who intend leaving the* City during warm weather, are invited to call at No. 140 Nassau-st. and examine a large collection of valuable books. All the new books are received as soon as published, and are sold for $1 each, including books sold for $1 25. A present to accompany each book, varying in value from 25 cents to a gold watch worth $60. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

JOHN S. ANDREWS,
No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE LONDON JOURNAL—Is now printed in New-York, and published weekly by T. SMITH, at No. 60 Nassau-st. Price two cents for single copies. Subscription terms, $1 per annum. N. B.—All the back numbers from the commencement of the new volume can be obtained.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF MECHANICS AND OTHERS—Held June 6, 1856, at No. 34 Pine-st., for the purpose of organizing a plan for the formation of an Exchange, THOMAS CRANE was called to the Chair, and EDWARD D. NELSON was appointed Secretary. The Secretary then read the plan of organization, which was adopted. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers. On motion a Nominating Committee of three members were appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. John Harriott, Richard J. Roberts, and Jacob Goodwin, who, after retiring, reported the following ticket to be submitted to the Association: *For Treasurer*—THOMAS CRANE. *For Executive Committee*—John E. Hoagland, Matthias Bloodgood, L. Taylor, Isaac Lewis, and J. W. Goodwin. The election then took place by ballot, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: *Treasurer*—THOMAS CRANE. *Executive Committee*—John E. Hoagland, L. Taylor, Matthias Bloodgood, Isaac Lewis, J. W. Goodwin. *On motion* it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in two or more of the daily papers. Referred to the Executive Committee. On motion the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD D. NELSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The above named Association wish hereby to inform the public, that they have no connection whatever with the parties in the habit of assembling on the corner of Broad and Wall sts., having always had a paper room and accommodations adapted to the purposes for which they assemble, and the facilities afforded thereby being open to all who choose to avail themselves of the same at a yearly rent of $15.

FREE SPEECH! FREE PRESS!! FREE TERRITORY!!!—SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The citizens of the XVIIth Ward who disapprove of the recent outrages committed in Kansas and in Washington are invited to attend a public meeting of the REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Ward for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the great questions herein expressed, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at the Mission Church, 6th-st., east of 2d-av. Several eminent speakers have been invited and will address the meeting.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
J. R. BIGELOW, M. D.,
THOMAS DOYLE,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
WALTER H. SMITH,
Committee of Arrangements.

LECTURE BY MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—A Lecture will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, by Most Rev. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, in the Academy of Music, 14th-st; the proceeds to be applied to the CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 14th-st. The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1; to be had at HALL & SON'S Music store, the Catholic book stores, and at the Academy of Music, on the day of the Lecture. Subject of Lecture "*Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell.*" N. B.—Private Boxes can be had on any day by applying at the Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Pilgrim Church, (Dr. Storrs'.)

An Essay will be read by D. TUTHILL, Esq. Subject—*Defences, Spiritual and Material.*

The public are invited to attend. C. P. HAYES,
Chairman Committee of Lectures and Meetings.

WHEN I AM DEAD AND GONE—Ye will rub your bald heads and stroke your bare chins and wish for something to make your hair and beard grow; but when I go the secret of my Onguent goes with me; this is my last year in business; I retire Jan. 1, 1857, and from my home in the country I will laugh at your quandary as you spend money for wigs, and scrape the down off your chins. I tell you, my Onguent never can or did fail to force the beard or hair to grow in six weeks time from the first application, and never stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—Highly recommended by physicians to invalids as a stomachic and general tonic. For sale in quart and pint bottles, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

AMONG THE BARGAINS RECEIVED FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK,

At the Bowery Savings Store, No. 130 Bowery, are:

Fine fast colored lawns, at	6d.
Very elegant colored lawns, at	1s.
Striped linen ginghams, at	1s.
Mouslin de laines, at	1s.
Very fine challie de laines, at	1s. 6d.

Also French lustres de beige, Argentine and other goods for traveling dresses, equally low; 10-4 Marseilles quilts at $2, worth $3 50; mantillas and shawls in endless variety, and the largest stock of cassimeres and Summer goods for men's and boys' wear, in one establishment in the City, selling at prices corresponding with the above.

F. W. & W. F. BULLEY, No. 130 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

We are receiving every day
A great variety
Of the newest styles
And most fashionably shaped Mantillas,
Which we are selling
At very reasonable prices, viz.:
Black Antique and Lace for $8 and $10;
Chantilly and French Lace for $10;
And all others proportionably low.
Also, just received, a splendid assortment
Of Lace Points and Square Shawls.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!

Full 30 per cent. under price.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Sets in Lace and Muslin,
Swiss and Cambric Bands,
Elegant Swiss and Lace Collars,
Black Thread and Crape Collars,
Embroidered Swiss Muslin and Lace,
For Basques;
Thread, Chantilly and French Lace Veils.
Also, very cheap Linen Handkfs., &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Black Canton Crapes, by the yard;
Splendid Black Grenadine Robes;
Crape Marets, Algerines.
Ducals, a superior article for traveling dresses;
Barege Robes in black and white, and black and purple;
Poplinets in great variety.
Also, Mourning Mantillas,
In silk, Barege and Grenadine;
And a full assortment of Mourning Goods, of every description.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,

Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from

MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are offering the under-mentioned goods at greatly reduced prices:

DRESS SILKS at 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
SILK ROBES at $15, worth $20.
BAREGE ROBES at $5 and $6, worth $8 and $10.
GRENADINE ROBES in great variety.
FRENCH JACONETS, super quality, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
MANTILLAS, in Silk and Lace, in the latest Paris styles.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towellings, &c., in large variety, and at low prices. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS

At No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

The following seasonable Mourning Goods from auction, bought at an enormous sacrifice, will be sold at a small advance on the purchase, viz:

1 case black and white Lawns 1s. per yard.
1 case Mulhouse Organdies 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Mulhouse Organdies 1s. 3d. per yard.
1 case Lupin's Bareges 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Pineapple Tissues 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Barege Robes $6 per yard.

Together with a very large and most superior stock of Mantillas and Bonnets, all adapted for the present season at greatly reduced prices.

W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ENLARGEMENT AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

To meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing business, the millinery and dressmaking department at *GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR* has been enlarged and improved, and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., with new facilities, new artistes, and "ample space and verge enough" to accommodate all comers. A Parisian modiste, with competent assistants, presides over this department of the *bazaar,* and *ladies making a brief visit to the City,* as well as those resident here, can have their own materials made up in the latest fashion, at forty-eight hours' notice.

$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LINEN HALL, EGAN & CO., No. 332 BOWERY.

E. & Co. will open on to-morrow and the following days a splendid lot of plaid silks at 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 6s.; 100 pieces of Printed Muslins at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.

A splendid lot of 7-8 linens at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.; 100 pieces of Muslin de Laine at 1s. per yard.

The above goods have been received from auction, as also some French Marseilles Quilts at $2, worth $4.

N. B.—5-8 damask and snow-drop Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen; warranted all linen. No damaged goods—no bankrupt stock—none of these humbugs.

This is a new store, and we are determined to sell low in order to secure a good and permanent trade.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

SATIN DAMASKS, LACE CURTAINS,
LAMPASSETTES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
BROCATELS, CORNICES,
SATIN LAINES, TASSELS,
TAPESTRIES, GIMPS, &c., &c.
The newest goods of the season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

AT KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
No. 223 8th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

10,000 pairs silk mitts, 6d. to 2s.; 1,500 parasols at 6s. and 8s., worth 12s.; over 30,000 yards ribbon at 6d. and 1s.; clearing out sales of straw goods; bonnets from 3 cts to 16s.; 3,000 splendid at 2s., 3s. and 3s. 6d., worth 8s.; split straw, 2s., 3s. and 4s., worth 8s. and 12s.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

300 PARIS EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED MANTILLAS,
(The latest styles,)
At $8 each,
Ready on MONDAY, June 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES.

Linen Sheetings and Shirtings.
Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings.
Napkins and Towelings.
Damasks and Table Cloths.
And every description of Housekeeping Goods.
By BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The immense stock of every description of Carpets kept by the subscribers enables them (notwithstanding the recent large advance) to offer

SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at $1 87½.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.
(Woven, not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY, $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 75c.
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, AND GOWQUA MATTING,
(Made expressly for our retail trade.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTED LAWNS.

FAST COLORS.
NEW PATTERNS.
At 1s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLUE, PINK, BUFF AND GREEN,

Plain French Cambrics and Brilliantes.
10 cases just opened.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
One Block below St. Nicholas.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES AND RIBBONS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cartons of real Valenciennes Laces at about half the usual prices, and a large assortment of ribbons cheaper than ever; also, a case of black silks from 24 to 34 inches wide, at 20 per cent. less than usual.

Nos. 60 Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 9,

Five Cases Satin Plaid Paris Printed Bareges,
At 2s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

Just received; also
BRUSSELS LACES.
In great variety, and of the best manufacture for wear and finish. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner.

R. W. TAYLOR,
LEWIS M. PECK.

$2,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good left-off Clothing to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 479½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 9.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
600 pieces RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS (Lustres,)
From 4s. to 6s.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
300 pieces RICH INDIA FOULARDS, (choice,)
50 cents per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
25,000 yards RICH CHALLIS, (choice styles.)
FROM AUCTION SALES.
60 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
From $5 to $12.
FROM AUCTION SALE.
300 RICH SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
From $2 50 to $8.
FROM AUCTION SALE.
600 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, (new designs,)
From $2 50 to $6.
FROM AUCTION SALE.
300 EXTRA RICH STELLA SHAWLS,
From $8 to $12.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
40 cases LADIES AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
From 2s. 6d. to $2.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
10 cases LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, (New Styles,)
From 2s. 6d. to 12s.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
800 boxes RICH BONNET RIBBONS, (Very wide.)
From 1s. to 3s. per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
SUMMER CASSIMERES,
For Gentlemen and Youths' wear.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.
A new Importation.
1,000 Pieces
GOUQUAS, PLAID AND PLAIN MATTINGS,
From 4x4 to 6x4 wide,
At 2s., 3s. 6d. and 2s. per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
25,000 yards RICH LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,
From 1s. to 5s. per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
300 Sets RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
From $4 to $30.
Catalogues obtained at
REMSEN & DINGEE'S Brown Stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WHITE MARSEILLES AND BRILLIANTS

For Ladies' Basques
Some beautiful patterns.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILK! CHEAP SILKS!

2,500 yards Stripe and Plaid Silks at 4s., worth 6s. and $1.
3,000 yards Stripe and Plaid Silks at 5s., worth 6s. and $1.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES

AND REAL THREAD-LACE GOODS,
(A little soiled,)
Will be set apart for sale at half price,
Commencing MONDAY, June 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.

100 satin striped and printed Flounced Barege Robes, very cheap. Also plain and printed Bareges and Grenadines, from auction, at less than the cost of importation.

C. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CRAPE SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!

Will open THIS MORNING a large lot of plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, and will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

Also 15 cartons Stella Shawls, choice styles, and will be sold at less than the cost of importation.

C. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CHINA SILKS! CHINA SILKS!!

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will open, THIS MORNING, 1 case of Plaid China Silks, very desirable goods and choice colors.

Also striped and plaid Cheme Glace Silks of very desirable styles, from 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s. and 7s., &c.

Also a full line of Black Gros de Rhine Silks, full boiled, high lustre and the very choicest fabrics.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS, AND SKIRTS OF ALL KINDS.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at Mrs. GAYNOR'S, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., and 261 6th-av., near 17th-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 32 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand. GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS—Brown cloths, nankins, doylies, union damasks, towels, cloths, &c. Dealers supplied at lowest prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 52 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other *millinery goods, cheap for cash.*
L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	3 00 to 65 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	2 50 to 20 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.—The subscriber has on hand two dozen GOLD WATCHES, which have been worn, and which he is selling at the following extremely low prices:

Fine Gold Lepines, 4 holes jeweled	$16
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	[illegible]
Fine Gold English Patent Levers	[illegible]
Gold Hunting-case English Patent Levers	[illegible]
Common Gold Hunting-case Patent Levers	[illegible]
Common Gold English Patent Levers, open face	[illegible]
Fine Gold Eight-Day Geneva Watch	[illegible]
Fine Gold English Pocket Chronometer	$110

All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS—Of all descriptions, from $2 50 per set to $25, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to

THOS. DUNKIN,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 200 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART,

No. 349 Broadway,

Contains the largest exhibition of finely-finished photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

NIBLO'S SALOON, CONCERT D'ADIEU—And positively last appearance in New-York of
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Assisted by
L. M. GOTTSCHALK
And other eminent artists,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1856.

Mme. LA GRANGE will sing in FIVE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, viz: the French, Italian, German, Russian and Hungarian, which great novelty has never before been attempted by any living artist. The following pieces, which have never been sung in America, will be given by Mme. La Grange:

A NEW ROMANZA, (manuscript,) composed by Rossini expressly for Mme. De La Grange's Album.

A CAVATINA, (manuscript,) composed by Donizetti expressly for Mme. De La Grange.

And the famous HUNGARIAN AIR, with variations, of Erkel.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets and Reserved Seats may be secured in advance (without extra charge) at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Niblo's Box Office.

For particulars, see programmes at the Music Stores where tickets are on sale.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1856,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW AFRICAN PANTOMIME, PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
The inimitable Marzetti as the Ape.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS IN ALL THE PIECES.
MLLE. ROBERT in a new part.
YOUNG HENGLER and ANDRUCHE LEHMANN on the Tight Rope.
Grand ballet LES WILLIS.
Mlle. ROBERT, PAUL BRILLANT and the Ballet Company.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Pongo, the Ape......Marzetti | Albino..........François

NIBLO'S SALOON.—L'ADIEU CONCERT OF
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Assisted by
L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
and other Eminent Talent.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance (without extra charge) at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Niblo's Box Office.

N. B.—See programmes and daily papers of the 11th inst.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF Madame PONISI. Madame PONISI most respectfully announces that her
ANNUAL BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11,
For which occasion Mr. and Mrs. THEODORE NIMS have kindly proffered their services. The pieces selected are
A MORNING CALL.
Sir Edward Ardent (for this occasion only), Madame Ponisi
Mrs. Chillington (her first appearance)...Mrs. Theo. Nims
After which,
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
Christopher Strap..................Mr. Theodore Nims
To conclude with
MASKS AND FACES.
Peg Woffington..................Madame Ponisi
James Triplet..................Mr. Chas. Fisher
Box Book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, June 10, will be performed Sheridan's Comedy of the
THE RIVALS, OR A TRIP TO BATH.
Sir Anthony Absolute..................Mr. Blake
Julia..................Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Farce of
DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
On which occasion Mr. WALLACK will appear.
The performance will commence with, for the first time here, Planche's celebrated Comedy of
CHARLES XII.
Adam Brock...Mr. Wallack | Col. Reichel...Mr. Bernard
Charles XII.....Mr. Walcot | Officers...Burke and Oliver
Major Vanberg...Mr. Dyott | Ulrica.........Mrs. Conover
T. Muddlework, Mr. Holland | Eudiga.........Miss Gannon
Gustavus de Mervelt..................Mr. [illegible]
To conclude with, first time this season, the beautiful Comedy of
TIT FOR TAT.
Fred. Thornby...Mr. Lester | Thomas.........Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sowerby, Mr. Brougham | James.........Mr. Oliver
Mr. Frankland...Mr. Stewart | Rose.........Mrs. Hoey
Easy Bolter......Mr. Peters | Mrs. Sowerby...Mrs. Stewart
Mrs. Frankland..................Mrs. Conover

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 10, will be presented O'Keefe's fine Comedy of
WILD OATS.
Rover..........Mr. Lester | John Dory...Mr. Brougham
Sim..........Stewart | Lady Amaranth...Mrs. Hoey
To conclude with the Farce of
KILL OR CURE.
Mr. Brown..................Mr. Walcot

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, June 10, the performance will commence with the Drama of the
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael Duchalet..................Mr. G. Jordan
Mlle. Marco..................Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the Farce of the
MARRIED RAKE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—PUBLIC NOTICE—*Reports having been circulated* that this establishment has passed, or is about to pass, into other hands, the present lessee who holds a lease for five years, respectfully announces that she has not relinquished any of her rights and privileges, having *performed to the letter all the obligations incumbent* upon her under the covenants of said lease. It is impossible that any party can have obtained powers to interfere or interrupt the engagements already entered into for the season commencing in September next, except in derogation of the express stipulations made when the undersigned, at great personal expense and hazard, undertook in December last to become the lessee of this establishment.
LAURA KEENE.
NEW-YORK CITY, June 9, 1856.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, June 10, the entertainments will commence with the drama of
PEDDLER'S ACRE.
Martin Lesamour..................Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the new pantomime entitled
RAOUL;
OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque of
A-LAD-IN THE LAMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great, patriotic prize Drama, now so exceedingly attractive. THIS (Tuesday, June 10) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEW-YORK PATRIOTS; OR THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA, with new scenery and dresses, and cast with the entire strength of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two pretty pieces. Two living Sea Tigers, the smallest woman alive, one of Dr. Kane's Dogs, &c., are here. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN COOPER VAIL'S FIRST GRAND LITERARY CONCERT—Will take place at the Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11.

Tickets (50 cents) to be had at all the Music and Book stores.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday morning, in going from Pier No. 3 North River, through Battery-place, Beaver, William, Wall, Nassau, and Pine sts., to No. 71, one COPPER ROLLER, covered with gunny bagging, supposed to be marked H. C. BEACH & CO., New-York. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 71 Pine-st.

LOST—June 5, 1856, a large size MOSAIC BREASTPIN, black ground with a white and green flower in centre, in passing from 15th-st., near 6th-av., to Broadway and 5th-av.; stage to 15th-st. cross Union Park to Irving-place. A liberal reward will be given by returning same to No. 17 Irving-place.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $2,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—To distinguish the genuine Magnetic Powder (for the destruction of insects) from poisonous imitations, it is necessary to examine the wrapper. See that

FOUR NATIONAL MEDALS,

those of England, France, Belgium and the United States, are engraved thereon. Be sure also, that a lithographic fac simile of

LYON'S SIGNATURES

appears both on the wrapper and the label. This caution is necessary to protect the proprietor from fraud, and the public from danger and disappointment. The leading scientific societies and the first chemists of Europe and America have pronounced the MAGNETIC POWDER the only poisonous insect bane in the world, as well as the most effective and fatal means for the destruction of bedbugs, roaches, fleas, ants, flies, moths, &c., &c., that was ever prepared or sold. The proprietors of the principal

CITY HOTELS

indorse it. Come and see the testimonials of Prince Albert, Ex-President Fillmore, and hundreds of the nobility of Europe as well as the "sovereigns" of America.

The

MAGNETIC PILLS,

For the extermination of rats and mice, are indorsed with equal emphasis by all who have tried them. Call and see the medals, diplomas, Government orders, scientific certificates, letters, &c., at the Central Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

EMANUEL LYON.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships Black Warrior and Cahawba, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cabargas, Gifts, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.

E. P. ROGERS, No. 164 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 12 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, six miles from the Rye Depot, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 12 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 30 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A splendid country seat, free of encumbrance, on a railroad and within 30 miles of the City, worth about $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 30 acres of very productive land, about 16 acres of which are now under crops, the balance is meadow, pasture and wood land, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to S. CARDWELL, No. 496 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depot. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Riker, Herrick and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 38 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage-house and out buildings, with 2 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage, (6 rooms,) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 81 Washington-st., Hoboken.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 15, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 16th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 68 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 2 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 2d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. B. HORTON, No. 262 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 38x50 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 50 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
my23-law4wTu&F*

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the city of Newark, N. J. It is located on the corner of High and Nesbit sts., but a few blocks distant from two parks, two Railroad depots, the new Post-Office building and the City Market. The front extends 150 feet on High-st. and 210 on Nesbit-st. The garden is well stocked and in fine cultivation, abounding in flowers, fruit and shade trees. The house, although not modern in style, is large and in good repair. This residence, as a whole, combines unusual conveniences for a family desiring ample room, fine air, a wide prospect, and, at the same time, the advantage of two cities. It is only 45 minutes distant from the business portion of New-York. Terms favorable. DUNN & THOMPSON, corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depot at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Connecticut, with about 60 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees, a large house, built with handsome stone, finished in modern style, on one of the most public roads in the State, one-half mile from railroad, with barn, carriage-house, sheds, granary and store, all in good repair. Buildings cost $6,000.

Also, a double frame house, with 25 acres of land of the best quality, with all necessary out-buildings—$2,500. Apply to P. J. THOMAS, No. 29 William-st., or CLARK & WEEKS, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—28½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 18 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $300 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply No. 458 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Or will exchange for house and lot in this City or Brooklyn, a large cottage, with stable and garden, within one hour's ride from the City. It is pleasantly situated, and well shaded with elm and other forest and fruit trees. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st. Also for sale or exchange an excellent farm of 60 acres, with horses, cattle, all the farming stock, tools and crops now under cultivation. The land is good, orchards extensive and in full bearing. Also a farm of 117 acres.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depot. The house is 42x32, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, icehouse, celery, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 36 Wall-st.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Depot, and 26 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av. improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

IMPORTANT.—The proprietor, wishing to retire from the mercantile business, offers for sale his place, now occupied as a store and lumber yard, situated on Long Island, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of O. WILLETS & SON, No. 276 Pearl-st., New-York., or H. HALL, No. 25 Catharine-st.

LEASE AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—Five years lease of a brick building, 25 by 85, five stories, centrally located, and well lighted, with steam boiler and engine of twenty-horse power, now running and in perfect order. Inquire of J. BURNS, No. 193 Broadway, third floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
J. P. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent, from the 1st to 15th July, for one or two years. A well-furnished house for a small family, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., in a good location, not too far up town; or would rent a desirable new house, unfurnished. Address H. W. CHURCHILL, No. 175 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 2d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 25th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—A furnished first-class house in 22d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The dwelling-house No. 110 East 18th-st., furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Apply to D. HENNESSY, Nos. 90 and 92 East 19th st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat two-story house No. 80 North Moore-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., will be let, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel furnished house in Brooklyn, well located; rent low. Call at No. 53 Cheever-place for full particulars.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range, &c., well and completely furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 49, New-Haven Post-Office, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the pleasant village of Caldwell, New-Jersey. House contains eleven rooms, all in order; garden, plenty fruit, schools, churches, stores, &c.; 18 miles from New-York, or 85 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. REED GOULD, No. 156 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—To let or for sale, on Staten Island, in one of the most beautiful and convenient locations. It is a mile from the first or Quarantine Landing, on the high land. Situation perfectly healthy and the view unsurpassed. Small stable attached. Rent $500. Inquire of GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or, until the 1st of April next. For particulars inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious storeroom, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island, for six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms. To a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address L. E. L., box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub-cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren-st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 281 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 108 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 87 3d-av. The store is 75 feet deep, and is an excellent stand for Dry Goods, having been occupied for that business the last 10 years. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 58 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The old-established Three Pigeons, situated in one of the best locations in New-Jersey, three miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Hackensack Plank Road. The premises are in perfect order, and everything complete for continuing a first class business, with fine garden, stabling, out-houses, &c. Stages leave the house 30 times per day. For particulars, apply on the premises.

$100,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With $80,000 or $100,000, in an estab- steamers, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, boys to lished manufacturing and commission house doing an extensive and profitable business. An interest proportionate to the capital invested will be given. Address P. C. W., Times office, with real name, which will be confidential.

$10,000.—CHEMICAL AND COLOR FACTORY FOR SALE IN THIS CITY—Fitted up in complete order, together with two lots of ground and the good-will of a profitable business. $4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 22 Trinity Building.

FARMER WANTED—To go a short distance up the North River; he must understand his business and be willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 345 Water-st.

$300.—A PARTNER WANTED—Where a man can make from $30 to $50 per week. Inquire at LOUIS KAUFMAN'S, No. 746 Broadway,

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE A. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FOUR ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, &c.—Also six suites rosewood and oak parlor furniture, six French plate pier glasses and mirrors, &c. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, at their store, No. [illegible] Nassau-st. (near Fulton), TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by order of mortgagee, four superior rosewood full 7-octave piano-fortes, of superior tone and finish; also, four parlor suites of solid oak and rosewood parlor furniture, elaborately carved, and covered in rich and the most fashionable figured de laine, silk plush, and satin brocatel; also, fifteen custom-made secretary and library book-cases, in oak, rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut; 3 superior secretary bureaus, costing from $75 to $125 each, 10 Turkish reclining chairs, covered in reps, moquet and brocatel; several magnificent paintings, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, French China and glass ware, imported French and fancy clocks, parlor tête-à-têtes, sofas, side, arm, and rocking chairs, centre, card, pier, work, and fancy tables, suites of enameled and solid oak, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, also rosewood, mahogany, and walnut wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, of every style, hair mattresses and palliasses, extension dining-tables, etageres, dining-room chairs, &c., &c., &c.; also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., with which the sale will commence.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES—BAGLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 82 Cedar-st., will sell, at auction, at No. 594 Broadway, near Houston-st., an extensive and splendid assortment of Carriages, for the purpose of closing out the stock of a manufacturer—commencing the sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, and continuing it from day to day. Public attention is specially invited to the sale of this stock, which consists of over 400 new and beautiful carriages, buggies, &c., embracing whatever is desirable for elegance and convenience, lightness and durability, all of which will be sold. Bills under $150, cash; over $150 and under $300, ninety days; over $300 and under $500, four months; over $500, six months, on approved paper. Carriages will be packed for shipping, and all recommended by the auctioneer will have the warrantee of the maker. Catalogues at store of the auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., on Saturday, 7th inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—(TUESDAY,) June 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 2 Garden, near Joralemon st., Brooklyn. Handsome furniture in excellent order; suite of splendid rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocatel, 7 pieces; rosewood marble-top centre table, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, walnut and painted do., hair and spring mattresses, wardrobe, rosewood liquor case, tapestry and Brussels carpet rods, mahogany etagere, extension table, silver-plated tea-set, lace curtains, gilt window shades, China dinner and toilet sets, and kitchen furniture. Also, a very superior rosewood piano, seven-octave, by Chickering, cost $550. Catalogues at the salesrooms. WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 231 Atlantic, between Court and Boerum sts., Brooklyn: the entire stock of a retail grocery, with the fixtures, comprising a general assortment of fresh goods. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL—At 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 2, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent, and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 10 per cent. on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent. within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent. off for cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to sell at auction, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., No. 598 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class cabinet furniture, worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will, upon examination, prove to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Goods purchased to go out of City will be packed with care at a reasonable charge.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, 113 Nassau-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—On THURSDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., including solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatelle, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases; do. do. etageres, corner-stands, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hall stands, extension dining tables, dining chairs, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, quartette and fancy tables, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and other articles, for particulars of which see catalogues on morning of sale. Sale positive, and worthy of the notice of those wishing good furniture at auction prices.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts; No. 13 is a 2-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 2-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4-story brick-front frame building, with rear-extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.
By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 808 Broadway, all the splendid stock of solid rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, &c., in the above establishment; several parlor suites, in brocatel, muslin, &c.; dining room and chamber suites, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, comprising a large stock, made in the best possible manner. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues now ready. Goods can be examined.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., Assignees' sale of a large assortment of Spring and Summer clothing, consisting of cloth, Marseilles and linen coats of all patterns. Spring and Summer vests, cloth and linen pantaloons, &c. All manufactured for the Broadway trade. The attention of the trade and others is invited to this sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—I will sell at auction, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of WEEKS & CO., No. 109 Fulton-st., their entire stock of first quality cabinet furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oak and black walnut library and dining-room suites, mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, shades, China sets and vases.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION 80 very desirable building lots in the thriving village of Greenville, within three miles of Jersey City Ferry, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the ground. Passage to and from the ground free. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE ESTABLISHMENT.—Rosewood billiard table, 7 marble-top tables, 18 chairs, 200 yards oil-cloth, counter and fixtures, extension table, grand piano-forte, &c., WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 Walker-st. Deposit and cash same day. Sale of second-hand carpet, &c., THIS MORNING at No. 79 Nassau-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware; 150 packages glass ware, China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE—Large table, covered in cloth, 100 yards 3-ply carpeting, large iron safe, 40 yards cocoa matting, 2 desks, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. At private sale, an immense stock of furniture, piano-fortes, carpeting, paintings, &c., &c., one-third less than usual prices.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Star Mill in Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large and valuable assortment of lathes, screwing machines, planing machines, drills, taps, files, vices, benches, pulleys, wheels, belts, and other tools and fixtures suitable for machinists and millwrights; also, a blacksmith shop, tools and fixtures, a small office building and the unexpired lease for part of the basement of said mill. The tools and machinery are nearly new, in good condition and worthy the attention of millwrights and others.
WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Attorney.
PATERSON, N. J., June 4, 1856.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VISTULA DIVISION—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lynn sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,009 and 1,010, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 300 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, E½ of 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front on Summit-st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 142 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 153, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest on the deferred payments.

For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 28 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.
A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HASTINGS PROPERTY—(On the Hudson River,) for sale at auction.—About 70 villa sites and houses and lots will be sold at auction by Anthony J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock. Maps descriptive of the property can be seen at the office of Mr. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. [illegible], will sell on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, an extensive and fine assortment of durable and well made finished and unfinished furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, sofa-bedsteads and 1½ dozen tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth and plush; 2 dozen do. do. marble-top centre tables, 2 very fine oil-paintings, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, covered with hair-cloth, plush and velvet; one suite of cottage furniture, bookcases, extension dining-tables, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, 1 dozen card-tables, corner stands, gas chandeliers and brackets, mantel vases of a large variety, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, feather beds and hair mattresses, one set lace and damask window curtains, silver ware, tea sets, spoons, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and others, who find themselves in want of any articles of furniture, which can be purchased at a great reduction from the regular trade prices. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers. Also, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-tête and sofa and chair frames.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the auction rooms cor. Frankfort and William sts., large sale household furniture. Also, the effects of a restaurant, removed from Broadway, by virtue of an execution, billiard tables, large mirror, oil-paintings, sofas, bureaus, large bar-room tables, oak cane-seat arm chairs, Brussels carpets, iron bedsteads, choice wines and liquors, bar fixtures, American flags, decanters, tumblers, 8-day office clock, feather beds, bedding, &c.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Constable.

Also, at 12½ o'clock, in front of store, Constable's sale—1 bay draught horse, 1 sorrel pony, 1 grocer's wagon and harness. Sale positive. LOUIS H. VULTEE, Constable.

WEDNESDAY—At 10½ o'clock, cor. Prince and Mercer sts., entire stock and fixtures of a grocery store. Particulars to-morrow.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND PLATED WARE—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, will sell, in lots to suit dealers, 25 crates W. G., blue dipt and C. C. ware, China tea sets, plain and decorated, motto coffees, card baskets, plated tea sets, casters, spoons and forks; also, tea-trays and table cutlery, &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

TUMBLERS, LIQUORS, FINE CIGARS, &c.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, an assortment of cut-glass bar tumblers, fine cigars, liquors, &c.; also lot of hardware, clocks, knives, forks, shirt collars, toy pistols, tobacco, &c., in lots to suit purchasers; also 2 casks pure brandy from Bond.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At 11½ o'clock, at No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and extensive assortment of gold watches, silver watches, diamond pins, gold ear-rings, breastpins, gold studs, vest chains, studs, sleeve buttons, bracelets, guard chains. Catalogues now ready.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,
JAMES B. WILSON,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
LEWIS B. BROWN,
BENJ M. WHITLOCK,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON,
W. M. GAWTRY,
G. HENRY KOOP,
JOHN I. HERRICK,
BENJ. C. LEE,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
JONATHAN THOMPSON,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
JAMES K. PELL,
JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
au29,'54-law6yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled an "Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 6, 1856.—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 38 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 50 Wall-st. } NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—JUNE 3, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of twelve and one-half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, $4 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $12 of Whale, $26 47 of Sperm Oil, or $29 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, mechanical, binnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bowsprit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others, is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of
AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
ALSO,
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 110 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at R. BALDWIN'S, No. 223 Bowery, corner [illegible]

MEDICAL.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York.

[illegible]

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., [illegible] the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it an invaluable [illegible].

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately [illegible] to any part of the world, by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1856. No. 23 East 17th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston-row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for that of the throat and lungs, exclusively, at his conveniently located medical and surgical rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 till 1 o'clock, and from 5 till 8½ o'clock. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," books, antidotes, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Treatment also by letter, and medicines adapted to the case sent. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sidache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more; the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

SCROFULA, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, CONSUMPTION—Bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder, &c. Hernia (ruptures) radically cured by a new treatment. Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-st., opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. Treatment by letter and express. His introductory work will be sent free to any address. We were cured by Dr. Heath: Marcus Colburn, No. 453 Broadway, New-York; Joseph G. Byers, Jane Laughton, B. B. Banker's child, blindness; Morris G. Chappel, F. Stebbins, S. W. Rice and wife, &c., &c. "Dr. Heath is an honorable and skillful physician."—Lester Green, M. D., New-York; I. A. Smith, M. D.; I. K. Snell, M. D.; Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. George Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State of New-York, &c., &c.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION—Is a perfect pain-destroyer—an invaluable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Ague, Piles, &c. Diarrhoea and Cholera are usually cured by a single dose.

For cuts and wounds it is superior to any other preparation.

Pains or weakness in any part of the system are always relieved.

Used internally, it is unequaled for spasmodic affections—headache, nausea, sea-sickness, cramps, and cholera morbus.

It possesses soothing, healing, and pain-destroying properties, unequaled by any other compound medicine.

Sold wholesale by the proprietor, A. H. FIELD, Providence, R. I., at his depot, No. 540 Pearl-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; BARNES & PARK; and E. HOYT & CO. Retailed by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; MONELL, corner 1st-av. and Houston-st.; THURMAN, corner Canal and Varick sts.; HAIGHT & HUDSON, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Eminences, Impotency &c. Office—Corner of Spring and Mercer sts., (entrance in Mercer) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

THOSE LABORING UNDER DISEASE—Either recent or chronic, or consequences resulting therefrom, would do well to consult Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster-st. Hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) The Doctor's time and attention have been given exclusively to this class of disease, and he would here state emphatically, that in any and all cases where his instructions are faithfully followed he will warrant a safe and permanent cure; and where the constitution of the patient has been abused, can build up and restore to health and vigor.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the mal-practice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. JOHNSON, being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

FORSTER ON CONSUMPTION, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED, [illegible]
CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA.
A popular Treatise on the recent important discoveries relative to their cause, nature, and certain cure.
BY J. A. FORSTER, M. D.

In every portion of the learned doctor's book, sound practical sense and great medical knowledge are displayed, and it is not unlikely that a considerable revolution in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula will be effected by its publication. Every family should be in possession of this valuable work, which, by its cheapness, is made accessible to every one.

For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, wholesale agents, and at all bookstores, or will be mailed on receipt of [illegible] (post-paid,) by BRIDGMAN & CO., No. [illegible]-st., New-York, to any part of the country.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.—SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES Should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. The case of salt rheum, ring-worm, scald head, barber's itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HARDCASTLE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE—A sure remedy to stop the hair from falling off, and a certain cure for baldness. The genuine article can be obtained of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.; SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway; RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; F. R. SMITH, Nos. 735 and 737 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel; GEORGE LEA, No. 126 Grand-st.; J. K. GRIFFITH, No. 574 Grand-st., and F. HALL, No. [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of stomachs can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 9 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—REMOVED—From No. 300 6th-av to No. 15 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Dr HANKINSON cures permanently and speedily the following diseases: Nervous, spinal and rheumatic affections, palsy-dropped hands, cutaneous eruptions, and to extract all minerals from the system. Instructions and Batteries given to students. Price, $50.

HEADACHE KILLER.—Dr. J. W. POLAND'S.—A safe and sure remedy for sick and nervous headache, and neuralgic affections generally. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway; Graefenberg Co., No. 2 Park-row; DEXTER & BRO., No. 14 Ann-st.; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. All medicine dealers have it.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,200; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.
W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

A RARE CHANCE.—An excellent, new, rosewood Piano-forte, fully guaranteed, made by a Piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the Executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 113 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of their own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 858 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTE TO EXCHANGE—For dry goods or carpet. It can be selected from a large stock, and one of the best manufacturers. Address PIANO FACTORY, Times Office.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 170 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Accustomed to teaching in the City, who intends spending the Summer months in the country, would like to take with her 10 or 12 children, from 5 to 12 years of age. They may enjoy all the physical advantages of a large farm, in a remarkably healthy location, large airy rooms, and an abundance of plain nutritious diet. The most careful attention of a thorough teacher will be given to their moral and intellectual culture. Can be seen till Thursday Evening, the 12th inst., at No. 276 6th-av., where the most satisfactory references will be offered.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 6.9 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify students for business in a very superior manner. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and will remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Terms reasonable. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 100 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber, &c., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves.
H. STONE,
No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store, No. 34 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $25, imitation ebony, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

FURNITURE.—The subscriber has a general assortment of bedroom and parlor furniture; also iron bedsteads and hat stands, and a large assortment of mattresses on hand and made to order on the shortest notice, ten per cent. lower than any other house in New-York. No. 171 Centre-st., two doors from Canal.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—E. P. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a splendid stock, with new invented and only correct cushions now in use, with slate and marble beds. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRESH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 97 Bowery.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,14[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 676,096 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 297,629 00
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible],201 00
Average amount of Specie.... 52,967 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 93,779 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 344,718 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,058,743 45
Average amount of Specie.... 2,352,176 58
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America.... 86,093 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,609,180 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,194,738 00
Average amount of Specie.... 1,560,383 35
Average amount of Circulation.... 3,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible],540 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,224,438 02
Average amount of Specie.... 127,615 79
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,231 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,136,301 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,670,082 94
Average amount of Specie.... 401,609 28
Average amount of Circulation.... 260,280 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,948,264 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,553,007 36
Average amount of Specie.... 118,450 02
Average amount of Circulation.... 84,865 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,340,648 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,382,515 36
Average amount of Specie.... 887,651 57
Average amount of Circulation.... 89,014 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,180,585 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,609,925 63
Average amount of Specie.... 698,861 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 524,436 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,210,338 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,016,901 98
Average amount of Specie.... 90,159 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 174,205 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 848,832 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,449,013 46
Average amount of Specie.... 110,612 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 221,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,3[illegible],961 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $612,582 98
Average amount of Specie.... 26,282 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 122,8[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 281,461 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,888,496 80
Average amount of Specie.... 179,396 24
Average amount of Circulation.... 90,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,063,626 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $676,603 86
Average amount of Specie.... 58,184 20
Average amount of Circulation.... 125,709 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 470,596 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Leveridge, President of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.
JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
D. Randall, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,491,968 66
Average amount of Specie.... 262,988 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 258,980 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,316,808 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Henry C. Banks, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $710,476 54
Average amount of Specie.... 116,146 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 209,140 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 588,963 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1856.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,780,189 90
Average amount of Specie.... 327,580 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 25,687 54
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,446,960 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 267,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 52,180 00
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,101,012 28
Average amount of Specie.... 105,622 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 88,985 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,012,472 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible],675 00
Average amount of Specie.... 51,510 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,956 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 409,172 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,603,702 32
Average amount of Specie.... 361,264 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 124,889 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,300,245 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $642,429 57
Average amount of Specie.... 29,345 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 35,682 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 611,756 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $678,676 38
Average amount of Specie.... 120,662 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 29,249 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 680,682 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John C. Berch, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,405,661 94
Average amount of Specie.... 72,476 88
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,196 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 941,790 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,695,426 08
Average amount of Specie.... 104,696 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 186,980 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,114,900 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George R. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $440,890 00
Average amount of Specie.... 41,980 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,840 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 272,871 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $570,828 69
Average amount of Specie.... 47,414 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,909 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 496,820 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,923,410 99
Average amount of Specie.... 157,391 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 247,687 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,489,944 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,698,514 16
Average amount of Specie.... 626,127 47
Average amount of Circulation.... 286,875 68
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,510,862 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $804,685 76
Average amount of Specie.... 62,880 96
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,832 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 782,433 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,452,570 60
Average amount of Specie.... 128,126 03
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,276,463 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,155,018 68
Average amount of Specie.... 594,028 77
Average amount of Circulation.... 377,792 94
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,566,581 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,189,185 58
Average amount of Specie.... 72,007 35
Average amount of Circulation.... 216,292 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 916,222 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 7, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $735,443 23
Average amount of Specie.... 32,943 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible],506 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,164,087 01
Average amount of Specie.... 322,309 04
Average amount of Circulation.... 140,168 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,544,031 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,121,604 87
Average amount of Specie.... 1,744,392 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,857 06
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,850,128 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,305,780 42
Average amount of Specie.... 197,200 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 121,087 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,802,852 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,836,224 32
Average amount of Specie.... 868,151 52
Average amount of Circulation.... 290,441 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,307,418 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,246,752 00
Average amount of Specie.... 114,376 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,248 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 902,059 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,673,324 94
Average amount of Specie.... 204,850 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 184,717 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,112,607 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $331,964 48
Average amount of Specie.... 12,451 79
Average amount of Circulation.... 91,581 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 167,351 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis Leland, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS LELAND, President.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $428,487 71
Average amount of Specie.... 33,059 69
Average amount of Circulation.... 79,702 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 64,656 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $199,197 45
Average amount of Specie.... 9,926 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 182,674 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 145,267 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $995,518 46
Average amount of Specie.... 68,676 17
Average amount of Circulation.... 178,506 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 802,744 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,529,818 11
Average amount of Specie.... 105,679 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 158,012 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,104,069 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $956,277 08
Average amount of Specie.... 64,749 70
Average amount of Circulation.... 120,219 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 701,908 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,216,588 78
Average amount of Specie.... 284,159 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 107,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,256,954 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $708,305 39
Average amount of Specie.... 50,168 24
Average amount of Circulation.... 156,917 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 500,231 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,356,348 48
Average amount of Specie.... 220,724 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 121,165 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,978,572 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $835,687 00
Average amount of Specie.... 64,298 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 89,882 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 494,068 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,281,797 67
Average amount of Specie.... 114,037 13
Average amount of Circulation.... 268,106 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 686,069 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 269,224 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,604 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,387,177 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,484,478 00
Average amount of Specie.... 282,712 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 309,008 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,050,988 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,884,519 96
Average amount of Specie.... 351,682 52
Average amount of Circulation.... 188,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,340,572 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA, And also directly through to the North and West, *via* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad. DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company's Express Office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 257 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 34th-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

INSURANCE.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT,

New-York, May 30, 1856.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York...Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York...Wednesday, June 25.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston...Wednesday, July 2.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.......Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.......Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, July 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$130
Second Cabin....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 26.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon......$130
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The EMEU will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 26th June.

Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 19th of July, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LISBON, via FAYAL AND MADEIRA—On SATURDAY, the 14th of June—the new and strongly built steamer, ISLE OF MADEIRA. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
DE GOUVEA LEAL, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—JUNE 20.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—Fifty pounds of baggage free. Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. Watkins, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Order and peace having been restored in Nicaragua, hostilities having ceased, the country finally evacuated by its enemies, and a strong and stable Government (acknowledged by the United States) established, affording complete protection and security on the Transit route, a line of steamers to San Francisco has been organized, and will run regularly in future.

The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,500 tons burden,) E. L. Tinklepaugh, commander, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Juan del Norte.		To San Francisco, including Isthmus Transit.	
First Cabin....	$75	First Cabin....	$175
Second cabin....	60	Second cabin....	125
Steerage....	35	Steerage....	90

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, June 10.. 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 10...1 P. M.
Wednesday, Je. 11. 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Je. 11.1½ P. M.
Thursday, June 12. 9 A. M.	Thursday, June 12.2 P. M.
Friday, June 13...10½ A. M.	Friday, June 13...2½ P. M.
Saturday, June 14..2½ P. M.	Sunday, June 15...3 P. M.
Monday, June 16...6 A. M.	Monday, June 16...1 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st., touching at intermediate landings.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.
WILLIAM R. PEARSON,
No. 460 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York, ss.:—MARGARET J. MITCHELL and ELIZA MITCHELL against ELIZA COWDREY, Elijah Hebard and Hannah, his wife, Sarah Anderson, widow, Henry J. Anderson, Robert G. Anderson, and Martha M., his wife, Thomas Lock and Eliza Ann, his wife, John F. Mitchell and Ann Jane, his wife, Eliza A. Larocque, Mary Young, Julia Young, Edward [illegible] Young and Mary J., his wife, Albert A. Young and [illegible], his wife, William T. Young, Sarah A. Young, Jefferson Young and Kate, his wife, William Gedney and Kate H., his wife, Charles Thomas and Catherine, his wife, William Hall and Sarah Ann, his wife, Gilbert C. Young, Louisa J. Young, William T. Young, and Catharine Young, widow. William Mitchell and Hannah W[illegible], executors, and said Albert A. Young sole surviving executor of the last will of Mary Young, deceased.—Amended summons.—To WILLIAM HALL and SARAH ANN, his wife, and WILLIAM YOUNG:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on 2d of June, 1856.

N. B.—The object of this action is to procure a partition of the premises Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, among the parties to this action, or a sale thereof, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale among said parties.—New-York, May 26, 1856.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je3-law6wTu* No. 37 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Genesee County.—DAVID FLINT against DIANA CATHCART, Administratrix, and EDWARD LONG, Administrator of ENOS CATHCART, deceased; WILLIAM CATHCART, SILAS CATHCART, THOMAS CATHCART, Jane Webb and Alexander Webb, Hugh Cathcart and Mary Long, William Cathcart, Thomas Cathcart and Julius Cathcart (sons of Robert,) Mary Cathcart (daughter of Robert Cathcart) alias Mary Doe and her husband John Doe (real name unknown,) Franklin Cathcart, Sophia Ferry alias Sophia Cathcart, The American Bible Society, American Tract Society, American Female Guardian Society, and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Thomas Farnham, Treasurer of the American Bethel Society, and Christopher R. Robert, Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the County Clerk's office, in Genesee County, in the State of New-York, on the second day of June, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Batavia, Genesee County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
TAGGART & HENSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
je10-law6wTu Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JOHN R. PECK, GEORGE A. SHAW, STILLMAN A. ELDEN and HENRY T. WOODS against JAMES DUNNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To JAMES DUNNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 34 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the 7th day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action. DAVID THURSTON,
je3-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES LOGAN and ANN his wife, against JAMES CAMPBELL, CHARLES MERCEREAU, William D. Logan and Joanna his wife, David Edwards and Mary Jane his wife, George H. Logan, Charles R. Logan, and Jacob Hoexter.—Summons for relief.—To the above Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in South-av., in the city of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in this complaint.—Dated December 26, 1855.
THOMPSON & WEEKS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my4-law6wTu Poughkeepsie, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES CHILD against ELEANOR CHILD.—Summons for relief.—To ——: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1856. W. R. BONALDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint will be filed in office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. je10-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOHMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of *Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law*, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of C. S. PARSONS, No. 96 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1855.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, } Executors.
MARY Y. TAYLOR,
d26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of BOHMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. B. LONGBOTHAM, No. 136 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1856. JOHN B. LONGBOTHAM, } Administrators.
20f-law6mTu* ELIZA LONGBOTHAM.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESSICK, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 12, 1856.
WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executrix.
my13-law6mTu

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the "School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 21st day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for the erection of an addition to School-house No. 50, in 20th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and the carpenter work; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward. ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 19th June next, for the construction of a protecting SEA WALL OF GRANITE for the Light-House at Saybrook, mouth of the Connecticut River; for protecting jetties of heavy granite-stones for the sites of Light-Houses at Sands Point and Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound; and for the construction of Iron Beacons on Race Rock, Sunflower Reef, and Black Ledge, in Fisher's Island Sound.

Also, for the repair of Light-House Piers in the Hudson River, at Esopus Meadows, Roundout, Saugerties, Coxsackie Island, and Stuyvesant.

The plans and specifications relative to these works can be examined at this office after the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

Office of the United States Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green.
G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.
New-York, May 23, 1856.

New-York, June 4, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 12, in Madison-st., near Jackson, Seventh Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Parties sending in proposals will name their securities and residences.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
ABRAHAM DENIKE, } Building Committee of the Seventh Ward.
WADE B. WORRAL,
THOS. LAWLER,

AGRICULTURAL.

C. B. DE BURG'S NO. 1 AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—This extraordinary fertilizer has been steadily growing in favor as a manure for the past six years. At the present time, the demand for it is greater than even for guano, over which it possesses many advantages, from the fact that the ammonia (so volatile a matter in guano,) is, in this compound, a fixed salt or sulphate, and only dissolves itself progressively when incorporated with the soil. To prevent imposition being practiced, each bag or barrel of the genuine is distinctly marked C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime.

Directions for use—Circulars and testimonials will be sent by mail on application to the subscriber, who is appointed the New-York agent of the manufacturer.
JAMES P. HAMMILL,
No. 119 Pearl-st., cor. Old-slip.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by bark *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST.—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c. &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

[illegible] meeting of the [illegible] to [illegible] purpose of [illegible] new [illegible] Hall.

A petition of the [illegible] Insurance Company to be refunded [illegible] of $16,300 57, [illegible] referred to the Finance Committee [illegible] were by far greater than [illegible] profits.

[illegible]

On motion of Alderman Tucker, it was

Resolved, That the subject matter of depositing the money paid into the City Treasury be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that said committee report to this Board whether it is necessary or not to take any action in relation to the same, and if so that they report to this Board the bank or banks where such deposit shall be made.

On motion of the same Alderman, it was

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Accounts be, and they are hereby, instructed to make such examination of the accounts of the several executive departments as is required by the seventh section of the Ordinance of [illegible] organizing such departments.

A petition was received from a Committee of carmen in reference to a defect in the ordinance concerning carts, in not fixing the weight of a load of [illegible]. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

MORE INSPECTORS.

A large number of reports from the Committee on Streets were received making amendments to the papers as passed by the Board of Councilmen, so as to authorize the Street Commissioner to appoint Inspectors. These, as usual, were adopted by a "fusion" of K. N's. and Democrats.

JOHN QUINN.

A debate, nearly an hour in length, took place in regard to paying John Quinn for an alleged balance due him for regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, amounting to $16,616 41, the majority of the Finance Committee reporting against a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen and the minority in favor thereof. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

The Board, soon after, adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Sundry petitions were presented yesterday, one in favor of extending Beekman-street across the Park. Another from captains and owners of market sloops to be located at the foot of Broome-street, East River.

A remonstrance was submitted against the occupancy of State-street by omnibuses. Also, from the owners of lots on both sides of Barclay-street, (between Greenwich and West,) against the extension of College Place. These were referred.

Resolutions.—That the Brooklyn Committee be permitted to occupy the Slip between Pier 31 and 32 East River, and run their ferry boats to such Slip, provided they shall procure at their own expense, possession from the present lessees, and erect the proper ferry fixtures. Referred.

A report from the Committee on Wharves, in favor of dredging the Slip at the foot of Clarkson-street.

Several papers were received from the Board of Aldermen—one from the Committee on Finance adhering to their report in favor of admitting interpreters for civil Courts.

Also, from a Special Committee, in favor of requesting the Mayor to communicate with the Postmaster-General of the United States in relation to the erection of a Post-Office in Chambers-street. Laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reference to the question as to whether he had paid any money on the contract between the Mayor and Ex-Alderman Baird, respecting the cleaning away of snow and ice on Broadway.

The Comptroller reports that the sum of $3,300 has been paid from the Treasury to ex-Alderman Baird, on a contract with him from the Mayor for removing ice. The money so paid was paid on the authority of the contract. The legality of the contract was questioned by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. He protested; and subsequently an injunction was served on the Comptroller not to pay on the contract of the Mayor. Subsequently the Comptroller was served with another, purporting to be from the same Court, removing such injunction. At this juncture ex-Alderman Baird again presented himself and demanded payment, and payment was made accordingly.

The Board then went into a Committee of the Whole.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, President Ely in the Chair.

Supervisor Barker offered a resolution to authorize the Surrogate to provide books for his office to the amount of $1,000. Referred to Committee on Civil Courts.

A bill of $711 25, of John J. Bloomfield, for repairing and rebinding the books of records of the Marine Court, was referred to the same Committee.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday.

Reception of Millard Fillmore.

The Aldermen and Councilmen Committees appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Millard Fillmore met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. They were all present, and after resumption of the previous squabble as to Chairmanship of the joint meeting, and its harmonious termination in selection of Alderman Briggs as Permanent Chairman, the Committee on the selection of a Hotel reported having selected the St. Nicholas Hotel, and engagement therein of three rooms at $18 per pay.

The Committee on a steamboat to receive Mr. Fillmore, at Staten Island, reported having negotiated for the steamboat *Troy*, at $200, if they learn that the Ex-President should arrive here in the *Atlantic* of the Collins line—the engagement not to hold if he comes by the Havre line. The Committee on firing salutes and music reported progress, and were empowered to lay over.

Extension of Sixth-avenue.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets met yesterday and heard arguments of parties opposed to the extension of Sixth-avenue from its present terminus at Carmine-street to the junction of Laurens and Broome streets. In opposition to the project it was urged that the petitioners were property owners on Sixth-avenue, who expected by the extension of the avenue a rise in the price of their lots, or else residents on Fifth-avenue, who were anxious for the extension of Sixth-avenue to prevent a junction of Laurens-street with Fifth-avenue. It was claimed that property owners directly affected by the extension of Sixth-avenue were all opposed to the measure. It was further urged that Sixth-avenue would present such zigzag line if extended as proposed that it would be no relief to Broadway. An adjournment took place to Monday next to hear arguments upon the proposal to connect Laurens-street with Fifth avenue.

☞ Captain Lewis, General Wrecking Agent, has just returned *from a voyage to Cape Sable, where he* was ordered about a month ago, to examine the condition *of the ship Arcadia, wrecked* at that place some year or two past. He took passage in the British schooner *Hibernia*, Captain Cunningham, and found, on arriving there, that the wreck was so buried in the sand as not to be worth recovering. He reports having seen wrecks of fishing smacks (both sloop and schooner rigged) along the whole South side of the Island, some of which were evidently of recent occurrence. He is of the opinion that not a few vessels of this description have been driven ashore and otherwise lost in those latitudes, during the past Winter season, of which no definite accounts have ever as yet been received. Thursday, (5th inst.,) saw a schooner's bowsprit and two deck-buckets, with a lot of light materials, and some shingles, apparently belonging to some vessel lost in the severe gale which prevailed in those parts on the 31st ult. and 1st inst.

The Brick Church Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judges Duer (presiding) and Hoffman.

Monday, June 9.

The hearing of the motion for an injunction to restrain the Corporation of New-York from consummating the recent sale at public auction of the Brick Church property, took place last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at Judge Duer's residence. Mr. F. W. Stoughton, in submitting the motion, said that he and his friend, D. Dudley Field, appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General. He read the order, and stated the material facts of the complaint. Mr. O'Conor, for the purchasers, read, in reply, an affidavit, made by Mr. Flagg, which set forth that it had been agreed between him and the Committee acting for the Brick Church that the auction sale of the site of said Church in Beekman-street should be conducted under the control of the deponent, that it was in fact so conducted, and that deponent was present on the platform at the time of the sale; that a number of persons, apparently acting in concert, with whom was Augustus Schell, Esq., as counsel, and among whom was Daniel Dodge, Esq., formerly an Alderman of said City, called upon deponent at his office; that Mr. Schell spoke about some doubts, difficulties or questions touching the title to said property, and stated that the effect would be to prevent the property from rising above the minimum of $[illegible], when, if these doubts or difficulties could be obviated, his clients would be willing to bid $[illegible], but that it was not agreeable or convenient to them to bid a large sum and have it, or even the ten per cent. upon it lying idle during the length of time it might take to get these questions settled; that upon these grounds Mr. Schell—his client being present—desired to have the sale postponed; that deponent replied that, if Mr. Schell's friends would bid $[illegible] beyond the minimum, and give security to pay the ten per cent. when the questioned title should be fully cleared up, he would adjourn the sale unless the Trustees of the Church would assent to such arrangement by taking security for their part; and that after some conversation on the subject, this proposition, at the instance of said parties, was modified so as to apply to a bid of $25,000 beyond the minimum.

The next affidavit was that of Thomas J. Hall, a resident of New-York City for the last thirty-five years, and who has known Ex-Alderman Dodge for the last ten years. He deposed that he had had a conversation with Dodge on the 30th day of May last, respecting the sale of the Brick Church and the granting of the injunction restraining the delivery of the deed; that Dodge then stated that he had long had the [illegible] property in view, and that [illegible] connected himself in connection with others in the sum of 10 per cent. [illegible] paid on the day of sale; that Dodge said he had applied to the Comptroller [illegible] stood, he with others were determined to defeat the whole [illegible], on the ground that the Corporation had no power to make such sale.

An affidavit deposed to by Henry J. Raymond, of which the following is the substance, was the next read:

On Friday, the 6th day of June, inst., [illegible] Cushing, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, came to deponent at the city of Albany, and said that he signed the papers in the application, on behalf of the people of this State, for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York from conveying the Brick Church property to the parties who had purchased it at public auction, at the request of one Daniel Dodge; that he had never before seen said Dodge, and knew nothing of his character, but that Dodge had brought to him a letter of introduction from some person whose name he (the Attorney-General) did not then remember,—that he, the said Cushing, had not read the papers when he signed them, nor did he know anything whatever of the merits of the case, but that he signed them because he was told by said Dodge that his signature was necessary, merely as a formality to the application; the deponent asked said Attorney-General if he intended to argue this case on behalf of the people, to which said Cushing answered, no, that he should have nothing further to do with it, and that it would be argued by Messrs. Hutchings and Field, counsel for Dodge.

An affidavit made by Robert Prendift, Jr., an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the City of New-York, was also read. It corroborated the evidence of Mr. Raymond, but stated the particulars more at length. It set forth that the letter presented by Mr. Dodge to the Attorney-General at Utica represented him (Dodge) as an Ex-Alderman, a very respectable man, and very active in duty for the benefit of the City; that Dodge presented to him (the Attorney-General) a letter from Mr. Hutchings, of the firm of Schlesson, Schell & Hutchings, to the same effect; that if an action had already been brought in the Supreme Court in the names of private individuals for the same purpose, which was yet undetermined, that there was a conflict between the opinions of the Superior and Supreme Courts in reference to the question of party plaintiffs in such actions; that they wished to have several suits brought in different ways so that in case they were obliged to go to the Court of Appeals they would be sure to be right as to some one of them; that the above action was to be brought for the benefit of the citizens of the City of New-York; that a letter of D. Dudley Field addressed to Mr. Hutchings, to the same effect, was shown to him (Mr. Cushing) by said Dodge; that Dodge also showed him the summons and complaint in the above action; that he (Cushing) said he would be in New-York in a day or two and then the parties could see him; that on or about Wednesday, the 4th of June, he (Cushing) was waited on by Mr. Hutchings, or somebody representing him, who asked him to sign the summons and complaint; that on the execution of a bond for costs to save the people harmless by, he believed, said Dodge and two securities, he (Cushing) signed said summons and complaint without reading the same, or even ascertaining what relief was sought for by the parties.

The affidavit of F. P. James, one of the purchasers, setting forth the action of the Corporation preliminary and in reference to the sales was read. The deponent stated in addition that on the morning of the 31st of May, before the commencement of Mr. Field's final reply argument, he met Dodge on the steps of the Manhattan Bank; asked him how he got along with the Arkenburgh and Earle suit, to which Dodge replied, "I will give the purchasers a d——d deal of trouble before they get this title."

Appended to this affidavit were those of Abraham B. Miller, George J. Bird and Anthony J. Bleecker, proving the presence of the plaintiffs, Earle and Arkenburgh, at the sale, their bidding for the property, and the belief of the latter of these deponents, (Mr. Bleecker, the auctioneer,) that the property was bid off for as fair a price as could be got for it at public auction in this City.

The last affidavit read on behalf of the purchasers was that of Mr. E. B. Wesley, setting forth that some days before the sale of this property, he was informed that a Mr. Whitney, who keeps a hotel on the corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., wished to see him; that this deponent, in consequence of said information, called on said Whitney, and was informed by him that he, Whitney, and some of his friends, wanted an interest in the purchase of the Brick Church Property; that deponent stated in reply, that the property was to be sold at public auction on the 14th of May, then next following, and that the place to buy was at said auction; that Whitney replied thereto, that the whole proceedings touching the sale of said property were wrong and illegal, and that it would cost the sum of $75,000 to make them right; that at this moment Ex-Alderman Daniel Dodge came into the room where this deponent and Whitney were conversing, and instantly joined in and took part in the conversation, arguing at great length upon the illegality of the proceedings which led to the proposed sale, and saying that he would make the matter all right, but that it would lead to a large expense. That at this point of time said Whitney left the room. That Dodge then informed deponent that a resolution had passed the Board of Aldermen the preceding night, postponing the sale; that he (Dodge) had been instrumental in having said resolution passed in the way it was; and that the Board of Councilmen would meet that night, and that he (Dodge) would arrange the matter with the Board of Councilmen; that thereupon the said Dodge left deponent, as alleged, for that purpose; that at 10 o'clock next morning deponent met Dodge, and the latter reiterated his opinions and arguments respecting the illegality of the proposed sale, and went on to state how the matter could be carried through so as to legalize the proceedings from the commencement; that Dodge further stated that the plan would be to raise the minimum price of said property from $225,000 to the sum of $240,000, by the action of the Common Council, on motion of a certain Alderman then and there named by said Dodge, to the end that the interest of the City in the said purchase money would be $60,000, instead of $56.25.; that Mayor Wood and Comptroller Flagg came into power as Reformers, and that by raising the minimum price of said property as aforesaid, it would enable the said alderman to use it for Buncombe in the Common Council, and show himself a greater Reformer than Mayor Wood or Comptroller Flagg, and in that way the said Alderman would, by the influence thus acquired, be enabled to get a legal and valid resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing said sale; that Dodge further stated to deponent that there were a number of persons to be satisfied, but that he (Dodge) and the said Alderman could control them; that he must have at least $75,000 from the parties who should purchase said property, for the purpose of carrying said matter through; that he (Dodge) and his friends were largely interested in the Metropolitan Gas Company, and that if the sale of the property in question was brought up before the Common Council and passed through, it would sacrifice their interests in the matter of the Gas Company, and that they must have $75,000 to make up the loss; that afterwards Dodge addressed similar conversations to deponent except that he reduced his demand of $75,000 from time to time until he fixed upon what he termed the minimum sum of $25,000, for which he alleged he would, with the aid of his friends, obtain the action alleged to be necessary on the part of the Common Council; at another time Dodge informed deponent that he would obtain the (as he mentioned it) necessary action of the Common Council, provided the purchasers would pay him forty per cent. of the profits of the sale; that when Dodge discovered that he got no encouragement from deponent respecting the carrying out of his scheme, he stated to deponent that if some such arrangement as he had proposed was not made, the purchaser would have a great deal of trouble, and that unless something of that kind were done, an injunction would be obtained, and the sale of the property stopped, by reason of which no title could be obtained from the City. Deponent further asserted that he never entertained any propositions of the sort, whether submitted to him by Dodge or by others, and that he verily believed said Dodge was connected with Earle and Arkenburgh, the plaintiffs in the motion for an injunction heard in the Supreme Court before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Mr. Field submitted that there were portions of those affidavits which it would be necessary to meet, and portions, too, which had nothing to do with this motion.

Judge Duer—It seems to me that they have nothing whatever to do with the merits of this motion. I must treat this suit as a suit filed by the Attorney-General. If there are any corrupt or improper motives in it, the Attorney-General is the proper authority to take cognizance of them and to act on them.

Mr. Hutchings said that the Attorney-General had called on him, that they had gone over the case together on the complaint, and that he (the Attorney-General) had said he had no doubt it was a proper cause of action. He even sent a letter to him (Mr. Hutchings) to that effect.

Judge Duer—Until the Attorney-General by a formal act withdraws the suit, I must take it for granted that it has his assent.

Mr. O'Conor—We don't question that.

Mr. Field—What they do question is, as to the motive and integrity of the Attorney-General.

Judge Duer—Oh, no.

Mr. O'Conor—It is the motive and integrity of the promoveants in this operation.

Judge Hoffman understood Mr. Field's motion to be to have an opportunity to repel certain portions of the affidavits, or to explain them. He would advise the presiding Judge not to admit such replying affidavits on the ground that he (Judge Hoffman) would utterly disregard and ignore all these affidavits when he came to determine the case.

Mr. Field said he had been informed by Mr. Dodge, who was in the room, that the statement in regard to himself was erroneous, and he desired an opportunity of contradicting it.

Judge Duer did not think he was here for the purpose of determining any controversy between Mr. Dodge and the purchasers of this property. Those parts of the affidavits which would bear on the value might, perhaps, be material, though at present he did not see their materiality, even in that respect.

Mr. O'Conor asked if he was to understand that the whole of these affidavits were rejected?

Judge Duer—No; but all those parts which relate to the conversations which passed between Mr. Dodge and the parties, to the motives which Mr. Dodge had, and to the conversations with the Attorney-General.

Mr. Stoughton then proceeded to argue his motion for an injunction. He presented the case elaborately, and contended that the circumstances were such as to demand the interference of the Courts in the manner sought for.

Mr. O'Conor followed for the purchasers, and had barely presented the grounds on which he claims the right of his clients to the title-deeds of the property, when the further sitting of the Court was adjourned (at 10:30, P. M.) to Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Fire.

A small frame dwelling in Fifty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, belonging to J. B. Murray, No. 44 Wall-street, was set on fire by some person and damaged to the amount of about $150.

[Advertisement.]

Spring and Summer Hats.—Among the multitude and variety of Spring and Summer Hats which grace our City thoroughfares, there is none, in our opinion, which can excel those which the inimitable Knox has produced. The crowd of eager purchasers who daily throng his elegant emporium, No. 212 Broadway, *corner of* Fulton-st., are well convinced of this fact.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The Eleventh hour. Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use Holloway's Ointment for external complaints or his Pills for internal disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof [illegible]—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO. [illegible]

New-York, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.—Gentlemen: A sufficient reason is given in the following letter of J. P. Pierson for not serving the writ, said to be issued against us by the Circuit Court of the United States, for infringement of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's patent. We have waited a fortnight for it [illegible] our office is No. [illegible] Broadway.

S. COATES & CO.

[illegible]

Messrs. S. Coates & Co.—Gentlemen: [illegible] examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; Longbottom's patent, 1852," in order to ascertain [illegible] is constructed in accordance with said patent.

Longbottom's patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, when said composition [illegible] with a peculiar method of using the same. The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and of animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point of where the gas enters the composition the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of Longbottom's composition, no infringement whatever takes place. Longbottom makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware of previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.*, in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, has anything to do with the said patent, and either may be used with perfect freedom, so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (Signed,) J. P. PIERSON.

[Advertisement.]

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HENCE, FOR YOUNG CHILDREN,

the Ambrotype is invaluable, overcoming all the difficulty of keeping the little ones still.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POPULARITY

which these pictures have attained since their introduction by Mr. Brady, is the best evidence of their merit. The people of New-York are good judges of art, and will not patronize to any extent that which is not intrinsically good. They have found

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to be all that can be desired, and hence the sudden and gratifying popularity which they have attained. They need no better indorsement than that of so intelligent a community.

THESE EXQUISITE PICTURES

are made, rain or shine at Brady's Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, where specimens can be seen.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

New-York, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. Coates & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To H. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of Coates & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,
Alex. Porter Brown.

New-York, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

To the Hatters in the City and Country.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4¾ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat. For sale by the case only.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Marin, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private (schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of *towns* and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The grand pantomime of "Raoul, or The Magic Star," which has been so many months in preparation at this *favorite* theatre, was produced last evening, in a most gorgeous manner, and fully realized the most sanguine anticipations of the Manager and all concerned. Go see it to-night, and with the sterling drama of "Peddler's Acre," and concluding with, by particular request, the burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp."

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.—All who suffer from dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. Tucker's articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by Sherman & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. Tucker's residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Brown's Patent Self-Heating Rotary Smoothing Iron—Heating itself without the use of wood or coal. No housekeeper should be without it.

Sold at wholesale by the Rotary Smoothing Iron Co., No. 169 Broadway, and at wholesale and retail by Windle & Co., and J. & C. Berrian.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young Lawyers would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits........................ $3
Black Alpaca Suits........................ $6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.................. $10
White Marseilles Vests.................... $2

At Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

The Most Useful Invention of the Age.—Every housekeeper that requires a cheap, very economical and convenient heater or Summer cooking apparatus, will find just what they want in the Magic Portable Summer Stove. Sold at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs. Price [illegible].

[illegible] by Rev. W. H. Dikeman, June 5, [illegible] to Martha G. [illegible]

[illegible] by Rev. Dr. [illegible] of Brooklyn, to Miss Jane [illegible]

[illegible] Conn., on Thursday evening, June 5, in [illegible] by Rev. George C. Shepard, D. D., John [illegible] Harriet Silliman, eldest daughter of Prof. Charles Upham Shepard, of New-Haven.

[illegible] Mass., June 2, by Rev. Mr. A. Field, Mr. [illegible] Holmes, of New-York, to Miss Mary H., eldest daughter of Deacon David Goodale, of Marlboro.

DIED.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 8, Jane, the beloved wife of Robert G. Pollock, and late Principal of Ward School No. 50, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, June 9, Catharine D., widow of John H. Rigby, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 Madison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, June 9, Charles Henry, son of Caleb and Margaret Ward, aged 10 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Abingdon-place, corner Greenwich-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 7, of typhus fever, Charles N. Webb, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

☞ Norwalk papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday morning, June 9, after a short illness, Theodore Chauncey, son of John T. Boyd, aged 9 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives are requested to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 7½ Grove-st.

On Sunday, June 8, Annie Maria, daughter of Richard S. and Mary J. Robertson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 8 days.

In Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon, June 9, after a painful illness, Mr. Charles Paine, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Howard Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 60, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 South 2d-st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

At Milburn, N. J., on Sunday, June 8, suddenly, John Day, formerly of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Mulberry-st. Methodist Church, this day, (Tuesday,) 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Empire Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 9.

5,500	Virg. State 6s...	96	100	Erie Railroad.....b60	56⅞
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	83½	50	do.........b10	56¾
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s.	87½	100	do.........btmo	56⅞
8,000	do............	88	300	Hudson River R. R.....	33⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s.	102½	200	Reading R. R.......s8	90⅝
1,000	Erie R.R. 2d mtg Bs	96	100	do..........s8	90⅞
1,000	Erie R.R. Bs. 1875.	91	100	do..........	90⅝
1,000	[illegible] R.R. C. Bs. 1871	84½	200	do..........s	91
1,000	do..........b5	85	100	do..........b60	91
1,000	Hs. R. R.R. 1st Ms.	100	400	do..........s30	91⅛
25,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs. s60	88½	100	do..........b30	91⅛
7,000	do..........	86½	100	do..........s30	91
12,000	do..........	87	100	do..........	91⅛
5,000	Cl. & T. Conv. Bs.	79	900	do..........	91⅛
25	Bank of N. America	107	40	Mich. Central R.....	96
15	O. Life & Trust Co.	94	200	do..........b60	96
19	do..........	94½	50	do..........	95⅝
50	Canton Company....	22½	50	do..........b6	96
80	Pen. Coal Company	100½	50	do..........	96
150	Cum. Coal Co. b30	22	150	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	96⅛
100	do..........b30	21½	5	do..........	96⅛
150	do..........	21½	150	Panama Railroad...	100½
50	Nic. Trans. Co....s30	13½	300	Ill. Cen. Railroad...	100
800	do..........s3	13½	300	Clev. & Toledo RR....	75
140	N. Y. Central R.....	90½	200	do..........	75⅛
100	do..........b60	90½	200	do..........s3m.	75
100	do..........b60	91½	50	do..........	75⅛
50	do..........b3	91	100	do..........b10	75⅛
5	do..........	90½	200	do..........	75⅛
50	do..........btw	91	200	do..........s30	75
150	Erie Railroad.....b3	56⅞	100	do..........b10	75⅛
100	do..........s15	56⅞	20	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	91⅛
350	do..........b30	56⅞	10	do..........	91⅛
200	do..........s10	56⅞	150	do..........b60	91⅛
400	do..........s3	56⅞	100	do..........s	91⅛
400	do..........b3	56⅞	42	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	83⅝
100	do..........s30	56⅞	45	Little Miami R. R..	91
400	do..........s30	56⅞	5	Galena & Chi. R. R.	111⅛
200	do..........	56⅞	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. b3	68
			100	do..........b60	68

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made, at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$25,000	Hudson River R. R., 3d mort...Int. add.	66⅜
25,000	Chicago & Miss. R. R. 10s, 1860. Int. add.	43⅜
2,600	New Alb'y & Salem R. R. 1st m. Int. add.	73
10,000	Canand'a & Corn'g R.R. 1st m. Int. add.	64⅜
8,000	Wms'pt & Elmira R. R. 1st m. Int. add.	68
10,000	G't West. (Ills.) R.R. 10s, 1st m. Int. add.	93
1,000	Ohio and Miss. R. R., E. div., 1st m. Flat.	55
20 shares	Sixth-avenue Railroad..........	91
5 shares	United States Express Co..........	87
15 shares	Enterprise Insurance Co..........	40½
9 shares	Hamilton Insurance Co..........	50½
20 shares	Astor Insurance Co..........	100½
40 shares	Fulton Insurance Co..........	99½
20 shares	Commonwealth Insurance Co..........	96½
22 shares	Bank of the State of New-York..........	105

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s.	86	100	Mich. S. & N.I.R.b60	97
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87	400	Erie Railroad.....b60	57⅛
5,000	Illinois Cen. Bds. without privilege	87½	100	do..........stmo	57
1,000	Erie R. R., '75.b60	91½	100	do..........s30	57
2,000	do..........	91½	100	do..........s60	57
200	Bruns. City L. Co...	7	500	do..........b30	57⅛
200	do..........b60	7¾	200	do..........s3	57⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol.R.R.b3	75½	200	do..........s30	57⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b7	91½	400	do..........	57⅛
5	do..........	91⅛	300	Reading Railroad.s3	91⅛

Monday, June 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, June 7, which are advertised on another page of the Daily Times, presents, in the aggregate, the following important changes from the previous statement:

Increase of Loans..........		$1,093,646
Gain in Specie..........		2,144,890
Increase in Circulation..........		161,101
Increase in Undrawn Deposits..........		2,505,848
Gross Deposits, May 31....	$86,775,318	
Less Average Exchanges....	22,247,452	
Leaving undrawn..........		$64,527,861
Gross Deposits, June 1....	$90,609,243	
Less Average Exchanges....	23,575,539	
Leaving undrawn..........		$67,033,704
Actual increase after Clearances..........		$2,505,843

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 9, '55.	June 7, '56.	May 31, '56.
Loans..........	$92,100,097	$103,474,921	$102,451,275
Specie..........	15,005,155	16,166,179	14,021,289
Circulation..........	7,502,568	8,430,259	8,269,151
Deposits..........	77,123,789	90,609,243	86,775,318
Govern't Office..	....	11,412,321	13,673,741
Sub-Tre'y alone.	2,853,251	7,823,108	10,031,936

The increase in the movement for the past week was large and *general*, the heavy *accession* in Deposits of TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS being almost wholly in Specie, or to the amount of $2,144,890; thus raising the reserve to more than SIXTEEN MILLIONS. The present statement does not embrace the full benefit of the accession from the Sub-Treasury on account of the Texas Indemnity, and the Banks open business this week upon a rising average. The additional payments from the Sub-Treasury to-day are $731,446, of which about three-fifths went into Bank, and the remainder to the credit of disbursing offices with the Assistant Treasurer. Further drafts, not yet presented, are advised from Washington.

It were almost needless to add that the foregoing statement will contribute to the ease and confidence of the Money Market; and, as the continuance for some weeks of this state of things is rendered probable by the moderate export demand for Gold, there is already some anxiety manifested by lenders to place money at call at 6 ⅌ cent. on first-class collaterals. The Exchange Market for the Cunard steamer, sailing direct on Wednesday, open tamely to-day, and nothing was done on England over 109⅝ ⅌ cent., although one or two of the regular Bankers are asking 109¾; and, should a large business promise to-morrow, it is possible the advance may be established. Such, however, was not the look of the market at the close of 'Change hour this afternoon. Funds are steady, and one of the Continental drawers will employ about half a million in Gold.

The Stock Market opened weak this morning, and on the first call *of the list at the Brokers'* Board, prices were sold down a fraction, but subsequently rallied, and closed at the afternoon Board firm, at an average advance of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the currency of Saturday afternoon. The last price of Erie was 57⅛@57¼; New-York Central, 91⅜; Reading, 91⅛@¼c., and Illinois Centrails, 87 ⅌ cent. The Western Roads generally stiff.

The week opened with much activity in the general markets. Cotton attracted more attention at a partial advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Flour was 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. dearer, and briskly inquired for, especially by shippers, understood to be purchasing on Spain orders. The free receipts did not check the improving tendency. A fair business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, but as these were quite freely offered, rather languid prices prevailed. Pork was liberally dealt in at a further general rise of 75c.@87½c. ⅌ bbl. Lard ruled dull and declined a trifle. Adulterated lots of this article are now quite common, and the system of adulteration is beginning to receive decisive reprobation. We trust it may be fully exposed and defeated. Groceries were in very good request at buoyant rates. Breadstuff freights continued animated, and shipowners were making well by the movement.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, May 31.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank...	$4,255,724	$2,364,349	$2,320,300	[illegible]
Canal..........	1,330,[illegible]	594,215	1,316,700	1,120,[illegible]
Louisiana..........	2,927,813	1,734,648	968,600	[illegible]
Louisiana State...	4,188,224	4,893,106	1,785,[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech's & Trad's..	978,986	418,060	916,875	966,154
Bank N. Orleans.	1,365,641	410,019	587,[illegible]	891,949
Southern..........	156,851	266,616	271,710	215,799
Union..........	1,140,[illegible]	354,[illegible]	617,275	1,042,400
Total..........	$16,204,[illegible]	$6,864,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Dis. bs.
Citizens'..........	$1,419,578	$142,765
Canal..........	367,[illegible]	176,148
Louisiana..........	1,307,317	[illegible]
Louisiana State..........	306,[illegible]	183,181
Mechanics' and Traders'..........	379,[illegible]	54,537
Bank of New-Orleans..........	409,875	60,754
Southern..........	260,375	[illegible]
Union..........	730,[illegible]	136,784
Total..........	$4,808,[illegible]	$1,061,341

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE ROAD.

May—Freight income..........	$24,614 77
Passengers income..........	17,246 25
Transportation United States Mail..........	[illegible] 87
Total..........	$41,476 89

January..........	$10,550 29	April..........	$33,189 72
February..........	20,126 71	May..........	41,476 89
March..........	27,296 39		

The following gentlemen were to-day made Directors of the Hudson River road: Samuel Sloan, Brooklyn; Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; John David Wolfe, do.; Edward Jones, do.; Moses H. Grinnell, do.; Wm. H. Hayes, do.; M. L. Sykes, Jr., do.; Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; D. Thomas Vail, Troy; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; E. M. Gilbert, Utica; and Robert P. Getty, Yonkers. Mr. Samuel Sloan was reëlected President, and Mr. M. L. Sykes, Jr., Vice-President. Messrs. Dean Richmond and John L. Schoolcraft are members of the New-York Central Board.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 7.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,148,588	$678,096	$217,660	$5,087,966
Atlantic Bank....	869,391	52,367	96,779	844,718
Bk. of America...	5,065,745	2,399,170	55,683	6,649,199
Bk. of Commerce.	8,124,780	1,669,583	2,095	6,436,549
Bk. Commonw'th.	1,324,488	187,615	95,231	1,186,891
Bk. of New-York.	3,670,[illegible]	411,690	289,386	2,943,964
Bk. of N. America	1,553,047	118,450	84,685	1,340,648
Bk. of Republic...	3,253,515	687,651	89,014	4,130,585
Bk. St. New-York.	3,809,[illegible]	696,561	524,436	3,310,888
Bowery Bank......	1,005,901	90,189	174,205	848,888
Broadway Bank...	1,499,018	110,612	231,713	1,366,961
Bull's Head Bank.	813,631	26,212	122,899	221,461
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,888,456	179,896	90,208	1,082,626
Chatham Bank....	676,618	55,189	126,709	470,576
Chemical Bank...	1,492,363	182,969	268,980	1,316,696
Citizens' Bank....	710,476	116,146	200,14[illegible]	655,953
City Bank..........	1,789,580	227,920	35,067	1,446,940
Continental Bank.	2,740,841	287,296	82,109	2,221,288
Corn Exch. Bk....	1,581,011	100,629	88,988	1,613,478
East River Bank..	478,675	32,811	91,956	409,173
Fulton Bank.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	184,89[illegible]	1,606,346
Greenwich Bank..	643,45[illegible]	39,846	86,662	611,756
Grocers' Bank.....	678,672	120,068	89,248	609,663
Hanover Bank....	[illegible]	72,476	119,196	841,790
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,496,426	104,606	136,390	1,114,909
Island City Bank..	440,[illegible]	41,9[illegible]	96,840	272,871
Irving Bank........	870,82[illegible]	47,414	119,909	496,829
Leather Manf. Bk.	1,922,41[illegible]	157,39[illegible]	247,637	1,429,944
Manhattan Co.....	4,698,514	695,127	236,278	3,510,898
Marine Bank......	804,6[illegible]	62,88[illegible]	94,882	[illegible]
Market Bank......	1,452,5[illegible]	188,126	125,496	1,276,468
Mechanics' Bank..	4,155,01[illegible]	594,026	277,792	3,566,581
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,180,18[illegible]	73,707	216,299	916,222
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	78[illegible],445	52,948	128,2[illegible]	585,006
Mercantile Bank..	2,164,[illegible]	345,30[illegible]	108,166	1,544,021
Merchants' Bank..	4,181,604	1,744,29[illegible]	195,[illegible]	5,650,183
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,305,781	197,2[illegible]	121,627	1,802,858
Metropolitan Bk...	4,526,83[illegible]	866,181	280,441	4,807,418
Nassau Bank......	1,246,75[illegible]	114,272	117,248	902,089
National Bank....	1,673,86[illegible]	204,85[illegible]	184,717	1,112,097
N. Y. County Bk..	331,9[illegible]	12,451	91,861	167,651
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	426,49[illegible]	22,052	79,768	84,856
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	199,19[illegible]	9,928	132,674	146,267
North River Bank.	995,51[illegible]	63,67[illegible]	178,50[illegible]	803,744
Ocean Bank.......	1,349,81[illegible]	105,679	153,012	1,104,099
Oriental Bank.....				
Pacific Bank......	956,27[illegible]	64,742	129,219	761,968
Park Bank.........	3,216,5[illegible]	384,152	107,049	1,866,954
People's Bank.....	768,308	58,16[illegible]	156,917	509,361
Phenix Bank......	2,386,34[illegible]	280,724	121,169	1,975,572
St. Nicholas Bank.	686,08[illegible]	64,388	89,862	484,668
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,281,70[illegible]	114,6[illegible]	262,106	656,069
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,522,5[illegible]	268,294	165,604	1,287,177
Tradesmen's Bk...	1,480,47[illegible]	253,218	300,008	1,050,988
Union Bank.......	2,534,51[illegible]	351,6[illegible]	188,897	2,940,572

FOOTINGS.

Loans..........	$103,474,921	Circulation..........	$8,430,259
Specie..........	16,166,179	Deposits..........	90,609,243

American Guano Discovery.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The New Guano Islands.—The following gives the results of an analysis of guano from one of the Islands of the American Guano Company:

I have analyzed four samples of guano for the American Guano Company, taken by myself, from four parcels in a box opened in the presence of the Company. They yield as follows:

No. 1—Top Parcel.		*No. 3—Dark Sample.*	
Sulphate of lime..........	69.51	Phosphate of lime..........	46.10
Phosphate of lime..........	8.60	Sulphate of lime..........	19.42
Carbonate of lime..........	1.10	Chloride of sodium..........	2.72
Organic matter yielding ammonia..........	3.16	Carbonate of lime..........	2.63
Chloride of sodium..........	2.80	Organic matter yielding ammonia..........	11.44
Oxide of iron..........	[illegible]	Silica and alumina..........	1.14
Water with loss..........	14.31	Water with loss..........	17.16
Total..........	100.00	Total..........	100.00

No. 2—Large Pieces.		*No. 4—Lowest Sample.*	
Phosphate of lime..........	81.24	Sulphate of lime..........	64.95
Sulphate of lime..........	4.84	Phosphate of lime..........	5.30
Chloride of sodium..........	2.06	Carbonate of lime..........	2.14
Oxide of iron..........	71	Organic matter yielding ammonia..........	4.25
Organic matter yielding ammonia..........	6.10	Chloride of sodium..........	3.86
Water..........	3.60	Silica and alumina..........	2.49
Silica and alumina..........	1.45	Water with loss..........	16.11
Total..........	100.00	Total..........	100.00

(Signed,) JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

New-York, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

The Public Lands—Land Warrants.

From Thompson's Reporter.

We have ascertained that lands are to be granted to all the following States for railroad purposes:

Iowa..........	4,000,000	Florida..........	1,500,000
Wisconsin..........	3,000,000	Alabama..........	4,000,000
Michigan..........	*3,000,000*	*Louisiana*..........	*1,500,000*
Minnesota..........	2,500,000	Missouri..........	1,500,000
Arkansas..........	*4,000,000*		

The acts of the first five named States have been signed by the President—Louisiana has passed both Houses of Congress, and Minnesota, Arkansas and Missouri, are sure to pass. The total amount of lands given to railroads will not vary much from twenty-five million of acres.

The roads take every other section for six miles each side of the line of the road, and where land has been preëmpted *or entered* within six miles, then the road can select alternate sections anywhere within fifteen miles of the line of the road, until it gets a quantity in the aggregate equal to what it would have had, had no entry or preëmptions been made on the six miles.

The land reserved to the Government within the six miles is doubled in price. These grants necessarily shut up all the principal land offices in the above States for a year or two; this has caused the great decline in warrants. When the offices open, the Government's alternate sections are to be offered at auction, under a limit of $2 50 per acre, cash; after which what is not sold, can be entered with one half warrants and one-half cash.

There has been a demand for land warrants, to-day, from parties who think they can, being smart, get entries made before the offices are closed, and we are buying, at present, from 90 to 95 cents per acre, and selling at 97 to 100; we cannot, however, promise these prices any time ahead, the market is so fluctuating.

Virginia State Interest.

From an official letter from the State Auditor.

Being frequently addressed upon the subject of the probable ability of Virginia to pay the interest, &c., which will be due the 1st of July next, I deem it proper to make the following statement:

By an act of the General Assembly, passed the 13th of March, 1856, the undersigned was authorized "under the advice and with the approbation of the Governor," to borrow from time to time such sums as might be deemed expedient to meet the public engagements, on the sale of twelve months Treasury Notes, at a rate not under par.

Agreeably to the foregoing provisions, I have sold near $1,000,000 of Treasury Notes. This sum, added to about $800,000 arising from taxes on May, 1856, licenses, semi-annual dividends on Bank Stocks belonging to the State, and other ordinary subjects of revenue, will furnish ample means to enable the Commonwealth to meet the July (1856) interest promptly, besides paying the "floating debt," or temporary loan heretofore obtained from a portion of the Virginia Banks.

It is proper to observe that all the Treasury Notes sold have been purchased by bankers and capitalists in Virginia.

G. W. Clutter,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Auditor's Office, Richmond, May 31, 1856.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Monday, June 9.

Sales of 4,000 bushels Wheat to-day at $1 70 for white Canadian, and $1 12½ for grown Mediterranean. Oats—4,000 bushels at 35c., measure, and 36c., weight, for Canadian.

Buffalo, Monday, June 9.

Flour steady. Sales to-day 1,200 bbls., at $4 50 @$4 81 for good to extra Michigan, $5@$5 50 for choice to extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat—19,000 bushels at $1 for Chicago Spring, and $1 05 for Wisconsin Club. Corn firmer. Sales 35,000 bushels at 29c.@30c. for warm, and 34c.@35c. for sound mixed. *Canal Freights* are lower, closing at 12½c.@13c. for Corn, and 16½c.@17c. for Wheat to New-York. Receipts during the forty-eight hours ending noon to-day, 10,445 bbls. Flour; 50,773 bushels Wheat; 48,900 bushels Corn, and 36,[illegible] bushels Rye.

Oswego, Monday, June 9.

Flour in [illegible] Sales to-day [illegible] bbls., at $6 [illegible] for Extra Canadian, and $6 [illegible] 75 for Oswego brands. Grain [illegible] good demand. Sales to-day 26,000 bushels, at $1 18 for white Indiana; $1 20 for good white Michigan, and $1 [illegible] for Canadian. Spring Corn dull. Canal Freights: 23c. for Wheat, and 18c. for Corn, to New-York. Receipts by the Lake during the last 48 hours—11,[illegible] bbls. Flour; 54,000 bushels Wheat; 51,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Rye; 20,000 bushels Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—

Monday—First Board—$[illegible] City 6s, C. & P. 99; [illegible] City R. 6s, C. & P. 99; 64,000 Union Canal 6s [illegible] Minehill R. R. 6s, [illegible] 17 Lehigh Scrip, 65½; [illegible] 2 do., 64⅜; 48 Minehill R. R. 69; 9 Beaver Meadow R. R. 65¼; 115 Morris Canal Preferred, 102; [illegible] R. R. 48½; 1 Penn. R. R. 46⅜; 12 do. 46⅜; [illegible] Long Island R. R. 13½; 20 Schuyl. Navig. Pref. 28; [illegible] Navigation, 74⅜; 21 Schuyl. [illegible]; 6 [illegible] 11⅜; 25 do. 11⅜; 6 Farm. & Mech. Bank, 65; 25 Commercial Bank, 53½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115½; Philadelphia 6s, 98@99; Philadelphia 6s, New, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@84; Reading Railroad, 45[illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84½@85; [illegible] road Mortgage 6s, '80, 92½; Pennsylvania [illegible] 46⅜@46½; Morris Canal 14⅜@14½; Schuylkill [illegible] tion 6s, '82, 74¼@74⅜; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] 21; Schuylkill Navigation preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 15⅜@16⅜; Williamsport & Elmira 7s, 1st Mt., 71@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 61@63; Long Island Railroad, 13⅜ @13½; Vicksburg R. [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11⅜@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1⅜; Union Canal, 3⅜@10; New-Creek, 1¾@1⅞.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Mrs. [illegible], Miss Skinner, Mrs. J. Skinner, Miss P. Daly, Miss [illegible], M. Carter, F. Carter, J. W. Gilbert, H. H. [illegible], W. Starr, Jr., R. J. Caugher, J. J. Kelly, Miss [illegible] and servant, Mrs. Jas. Pavey, [illegible], Carter, G. S. Marshall, T. H. Marshall, Mrs. J. P. [illegible], Mrs. S. Menard, C. L. Field and lady, Miss M. A. [illegible], Miss E. Hinton, Mr. Ward and lady, Mrs. [illegible], Wright, S. Stanton, C. J. Garwood, [illegible], Hartman, Jas. Wilson, Samuel Stanton, Miss [illegible] Hams, Miss M. Dobson, Miss A. Stevens, J. L. [illegible], O. L. Hodgson and lady, G. A. Wilkins, lady and 2 children, Mrs. S. A. Minis, Miss A. H. Minis, Miss M. Minis, Mrs. M. S. Driscoll, Miss C. Thompson, Mrs. Davidson, Miss J. Stewart, F. W. [illegible], J. W. Morris, A. [illegible], G. Metcalf, D. N. Brown, Miss Brown, Charles Wilson, E. B. Purple, lady and 2 children, C. C. Adams, A. H. [illegible] and lady, C. Chambers and lady, Miss A. B. Marsh, Mrs. D. Cockerville, Miss Wilder, Mrs. Carter, 2 children and servant, G. D. Wise, lady and 3 children, [illegible], M. Demill, Miss A. Crowell, Miss E. M. Brooks, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. P. Thomasson, J. Cohen, Miss E. C. Hardy, J. E. Moss, Miss A. Hardy, Miss V. Hardy, Miss S. J. Hardy, Mr. Hale, C. A. L. Lamar, Mrs. A. E. White and infant, Miss Marsh, T. L. Winthrop, V. E. Whittlesey, lady and 2 children, and 40 in the steerage.

In ship Midnight, from San Francisco—Wm. [illegible], of Maine. Albert Evans, (passenger,) died March 14.

In brig Winthrop, from Savannah—H. Price, lady and 6 children, 2 servants, A. O'Neal, J. Spedding.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 26	Sun sets......	7 30	Moon sets....	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	10 13	Gov. Island.	10 57	Hell Gate....	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Cleared.

Barks Chance, (Br.,) Magune, Quebec, H. & F. W. Meyer; N. P. Tallmadge, [illegible], Cienfuegos, Dugan & Leland; Preussaw, (Meck.,) Niemann, Stettin, Funcke & Meincke; Acad'an, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, Thos. Wallace.

Brigs Etewando, Ward, Barbadoes, N. H. Gaston; Wm. Heath, Heath, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible] Stubbs, Machias, Tucker & Lightbourn; Trade Wind, Witham, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Yorktown, Weston, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Susan, Loring, Boston, S. W. Lewis; [illegible], Coker, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis; Col. Satterly, [illegible], Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. [illegible], Portland, Chase & Small; Leroy, Seaman, [illegible], Clearman & Co.; Orono, Kramer, Washington, H. Mathews; G. Boyce, (Chil.,) Rowan, Curacoa, J. Fish's Sons; S. W. Alexander, [illegible], Metcalf & Duncan; Loyal Scranton, Gaston, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Baltimore, Sleight, Baltimore, Mahler, Lord & Quereau.

Propellers Thomas Swan, Green, Baltimore, Cromwell's line; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 8th inst., lat. 34 40, lon. 77, at 9 A. M., exchanged signals with [illegible] Rule, of Boston, bound S. 9th inst., Cape Hatteras bearing W. S. W., exchanged signals with bark Dalton, and bark Charles Williams, bound S. 6:45 P. M., passed steamship Nashville; 9:40, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta; 9:30, with steamship State of Georgia.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Midnight, (of Boston,) Hatch, San Francisco March 1, with mdse. to Wilson & Co.

Bark Diana, (Brem.,) Hüsing, Bremen 44 ds., in ballast, with 184 passengers to A. Gelfken. In lat. 43 and lon. 47, saw large quantities of ice, and in lat. 43, and lon. 49, saw 12 large icebergs.

Bark Louise Jewett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ahern, date John Harvey, who died at Tortuga Island,) Aux Cayes via Tortuga Island, 21 ds., with logwood to Vose, Livingston & Co.

Bark Gerhard, (Old.,) Kuebel, Hamburg April 21, with mdse. and 165 passengers to W. F. Schmidt.

Brig O. C. Clary, (of Camden,) Philbrook, Black River, Jam., May 18, with coffee, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Macon, Watkins, Providence, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Winthrop, Dunn, Savannah May 30, with bark, hides, &c., to Everett & Brown.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) King, Dorchester 12 ds., with building stones to Kelly & Smithers.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Wass, Port Maria, Jam., 22 ds., with pimento, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. May [illegible], lat. 24 55, lon. 80 30, spoke brig Cuba, Vose, from Cardenas for Havana—supplied her with water.

Brig Caroline, Murray, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse., &c., to F. Spies.

Brig Elsinore, (of Bangor,) Whittemore, Sagua la Grande 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig A. C. Merryman, (of Gardiner,) Loring, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Storer & Stevens.

Brig Sabao, Brown, Cherryfield, Me., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Surf, Shaw, Cherryfield, Me., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Roanoke, Smith, Red Beach, with calcined plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hibernia, (Br.,) Cunningham, Sable Island 10 ds., in ballast to G. Donovan.

Schr. D. Jalma, (Dutch,) Kegan, Maracaibo 23 ds., with goat skins and fustic to Diego Suttil.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Coldspring,) Underhill, Baracoa May 27, with bananas, cocoanuts and ginger to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Richard Cobden, (Br.,) Morrison, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Russell, Portland.

Schr. Monsoon, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Achorn, Gregory, Rockland.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Torrey, Rockland.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardiner, Providence.

Propeller Caledonia, Baker, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Osceola, Aldridge, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S., and light.

Below.

Ship Advance, (of Damariscotta,) Cardiff May 1.

Brig Mechanic, ——, with lumber.

Spoken, &c.

April 17, lat. 56 37 S., lon. 70 45 W., was passed ship Boston, of Boston, stg. W.

April 21, lat. 49 56, lon. 4 34, ship No. 738, (T. B. Cushing,) stg. E.

May 13, lat. 45 40, lon. 41 33, ship Golconda, stg. E.

May 16, lat. 8 20 S., lon. 34 31, exchanged signals with ship Flying Scud, stg. S.

May 26, off west end of Cuba, was seen schr. R. A. Tufts, from Black River for New-York.

June 2, lat. 42 01, lon. 64 30, a Norwegian bark from Falmouth for New-York.

June 7, 60 miles E. of Cape May, ship Arcole, of New-York, from Philadelphia for Wilmington.

No date, lat. 19 37 S., lon. 33 48, ship Northern Queen, of Westport, from Callao for Boston, 65 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Maria, Jam., May 17, Br. brig Humber, for London in 12 days.

At Aspinwall, May 20, brig Black Hawk, Sparks, for Cuba, 22d.

At Aux Cayes, May 19, brig Henry Guild, of Belfast, ldg.; schr. Gen. Veazie, disg.

At Baracoa, May 27, schr. Wing of the Wind, for New-York June 11.

At Savanilla, May 20, bark A. J. Harvey, to load for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-HOUSE ON TROUBRIDGE SHOALS, GULF ST. VINCENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Official information has been received at this office that a bright flashing light, 80 feet above high water mark, visible from the deck of a moderate sized vessel at a distance of 16 miles, was exhibited on and after the evening of the 1st of February, 1856. The light house is constructed of iron, painted stone color, and is placed on the [illegible] the Troubridge Island, in lat. 35 10 S., lon. 137 [illegible] var. 5 E. High water, F. and C. 2.30; the flood [illegible] E., and then N. N. E. into the gulf. Vessels bound [illegible] Investigator's Straits into the Gulf St. Vincent, [illegible] make the light, bearing N. E. ½ N. by compass, [illegible] N. E. by E. ½ E. to pass it at a distance of 7 miles, [illegible] brought it to bear W. by N. ½ N. about 8 miles, [illegible] of N. E. by N. may be kept for the light-ship off Port Adelaide, which bears N. E. ½ E. 32½ miles from the [illegible] of the island. Vessels from the westward and [illegible] should not approach the light within a less distance [illegible] 4 miles, where they will find soundings of 14 [illegible]. The flood tide, during westerly gales and at the [illegible] runs with considerable velocity—setting rather [illegible] shoal until the Gulf is open. Vessels bound [illegible] Gulf from the Port, meeting with westerly gales, [illegible] excellent anchorage under the lee of Troubridge [illegible] with the light bearing S. W., distant 1½ miles, [illegible] fathoms, on a clean sandy bottom.

By order of the Light-House Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, [illegible]

Treasury Department, Washington, May [illegible]

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—[illegible] A. BONNARD & BRO., No. 73 Greenwich-st., [illegible] Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded [illegible] prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in [illegible] give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant [illegible] ers, that they are ready to promptly discharge [illegible] intrusted to their care for the opening season [illegible] prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, [illegible] pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically [illegible] with their natural freshness and flavor, and [illegible] brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly [illegible] at their extensive establishment, a complete [illegible] of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin [illegible] every produce whatever, needed in distant [illegible] and or by sea.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, [illegible] will after May 1 remove their organ [illegible] the large building over the New-York Dispensary [illegible] White and Centre sts.

E. V. BECKWITH'S BOARDING [illegible] For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near [illegible] will receive several more pupils at [illegible]